HARDWARE SOFTWARE AT HOME IN BUSINESS

FOR THE BUSINESS

SEPTEMBER 1980

ISSN 0142-7210

60p

PASCAL~A FALSE IDOL? Programmers critiqué inside

0) | |

Don't Buy A Printer! Until You Read Our Buyers Guide

Two Data Handling Routines For Getting Down To Business

User Report On The Handheld Sharp PC1211

The Newbear Newbrain Brain-Wave Or Brain-Less?

Othello-A Game For Dark Horses

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SINGLE BOARD DESIGN Even keyboards and power supply circuitry on the superb quality double sided plated through-hole PCB.



0 COMP 80 e

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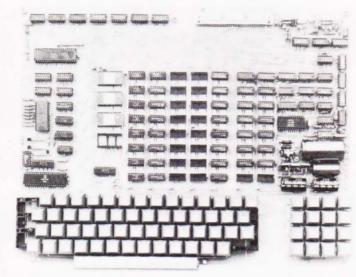
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PSI Comp 80.Z80 Based powerful scientific computer Design as published in Wireless World

The kit for this outstandingly practical design by John Adams published in a series of articles in Wireless World really is complete!

Included in the PSI COMP 80 scientific computer kit is a professionally finished cabinet, fibre-glass double sided, plated-through-hole printed circuit board. 2 keyboards PCB mounted for ease of construction. IC sockets, high reliability metal oxide resistors, power supply using custom designed toroidal transformer. 2K Basic and 1K monitor in EPROMS and, of course, wire, nuts, bolts, etc.

Cabinet size 19.0" x 15.7" x 3.3". Television not included in price.



KIT ALSO AVAILABLE AS SEPARATE PACKS

KII ALSO AVAILABLE AS SEPARATE PACKS For those customers who wish to spread their purchase or build a personalised system the kit is available as separate packs eg. PCB (16" x 12.5") £43.20. Pair of keyboards £34.80. Firmware in EPROMS 230.00. Toroidal transformer and power supply components £17.60. Cabinet (very rugged, made from steel, really beautifully finished) £26.50. P.S. Will greatly enhance any other single board computer including OHIO SUPERBOARD for which it can be readily modified. Other packs listed in our FREE CATALOGUE.

2 MICROPROCESSORS

cruncher Functions include + -

EFFICIENT OPERATION

digits

Z80 the powerful CPU with 158 instruction, including all 78 of the 8080, controls the MM57109 number

roots, logs exponentials, trig functions, inverses etc. Range 10⁻⁹⁹ to 9 x 19⁹⁹ to 8 figures plus 2 exponent

Why waste valuable memory on sub routines for numeric processing? The number cruncher handles everything internally!

with extended mathematical capability. Only 2K memory used but more powerful than most 8K Basics!

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RESIDENT BASIC

1K MONITOR

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PSI COMP 80 Memory Expansion System

Expansion up to 32K all inside the computer's own cabinet! By carefully thought out engineering a mother board with buffers and its own power supply (powered by the computers transformer) enables up to 3 8K RAM or 8K ROM boards to be fitted neatly inside the computer cabinet. Connections to the mother board from the main board expansion socket is made via a ribbon cable.

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8K Static	cable with socket to connect to expansion plug Fibre glass double sided plated through hole P.C.B.	£12.50
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	Set of components including IC sockets, plug and socket but excluding ROMs	£10.70
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	Complete set of board, components, 8 ROM's	£68.50

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NASCOM-2

monitor
1K Video RAM

1K Workspace/User RAM On-board 8 sockets provided for memory expansion using standard 24-pin devices: 2708 EPROMS and MK4118 static RAM. MICROPROCESSOR • 280A which will run at 4MHz but is selectable between 2/4 MHz. HARDWARE . Industrial standard 12" × 8' PCB, through hole plated, masked and screen printed. All bus lines are fully buffered onboard.INTERFACES

Licon 57 key solid state keyboard (included)
Monitor/domestic TV interface

Kansas City cassette interface (300/1200 baud) or RS232/20mÅ teletype interface The Nascom 2 kit is supplied complete with

construction article and extensive software manual for the monitor and BASIC

EXPANSION OPTIONS

MK4118£10 + VAT each; 16K RAM A Board £140 + VAT; 32K RAM A Board £185 + VAT; 48K RAM A Board £230 + VAT 16K RAM B Board £127.50 + VAT.



NASCOM-1

12" × 8" PCB carrying 5LSI MOS packages, 16 1K MOS memory packages and 33 TTL packages. There is on-board interface for UHF or unmodulated video and cassette or teletype. The 4K memory block is assigned to the operating system and video display leaving a 1K user RAM. The MPU is

the standard Z80 which is capable of executing 158 instructions including all 8080 code. Built price £140 + VAT.

Nascom-1 Kit Price	
£125 Plus	
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NASCOM SO	FTWARE	ON TAPE
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£30.00 + VAT + 50p P&P ZEAP 2

NASCOM IMP PLAIN PAPER PRINTER

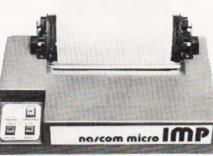
The Nascom IMP (Impact Matrix Printer) features: 60 lines per minute
 80 characters per line Bi-directional printing • 10 line print buffer • Automatic CB/LF
96 characters ASCII set (includes upper/lower case, \$, £) • Accepts 81 paper (pressure feed)

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A 50-pin universal BUS connector allows the addition of printer, floppy discs, etc. There is also a built-in 3-octave music function.

20K System	£480 + VAT
32K System	£529 + VAT
48K System	£599 + VAT
MZ80FD (twin floppies with 208K)	£780 + VAT
MZ80P3 Printer	£517 + VAT
MZ80 I/O Interface	£99 + VAT

SHARF NEW **POCKET COMPUTER** FOR UNDER £100+VAT. SHARP PC-1211

It's true! A real computer that employs the BASIC

It's true A real computer in at employs the BASIC programming language and fits into a pocket! The PC-1211 measures only 175mm wide by 70mm deep by 15mm high and weighs a mere 170g (less than 6 ounces) yet look at its features Up to 1424 program steps. 80 character input line with full editing features. 18 user definable keys, 24 character alpha-numeric

LCD display and built-in tone function are included. An optional cassette interface is available for loading or dumping programs or data. The PC-1211 is battery operated, has an auto power off

£91.26 VAT (cassette interface

£13.00 + VAT)

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function and maintains all programs and data in its

has been turned off

memory even after the power

Just 200 yards approx. Amersham station We stock PET at discount prices. Sharp MZ-80K.and extensive range of electronic components including ICs, discrete semiconductors, capacitors, resistors, VERO products,OK Tools and accessories for both professional and amateur constructors

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COMPUTING TODAY SEPTEMBER 1980

Nascom Imp Optional TRS80 interface £325 Ribbon cartridge £9.90+VAT Plus VAT + P& P £2 99





TEXAN MATE

A new Command Module has been added to the range available for the Texas TI 99/4 home computer. Called Video Chess it has been produced with the assistance of David Levy, an International Master and well-known computer games person, and offers up to three levels of play, each with three levels of style. All moves are entered in the standard algebraic notation and the machine will assist at any point in the game. One interesting feature is that up to nine independent games can be played simultaneously, useful for clubs etc. Many other features are builtin including a "try again" and "freeze" facility or you can use the machine to solve standard problems. The TI 99/4 machine is currently selling for around £990 including VAT and the Chess module costs a further £44.95. The price is high compared to other systems because a US standard TV set is needed to display the colour graphics. For more information contact Texas Instruments at Manton Lane, Bedford MK14 7PA or ring on 0234-67466

LINK-IN PROGRAMS

Owners of the Commodore PET and the Commodore discs can now take advantage of modular programming techniques with a new software package called LINKER. Produced by Dovetail Computer Systems it allows the generation of a routine library on disc and the access of these routines through the main program. All you do when writing the main program is to allocate REM statement to each a subroutine you wish to call containing the phrase "*INCLUDE' The LINKER is now run and builds the complete program. If you modify the subroutines at a later date you simply re-build the program and all the subroutines are updated. For further details of this interesting

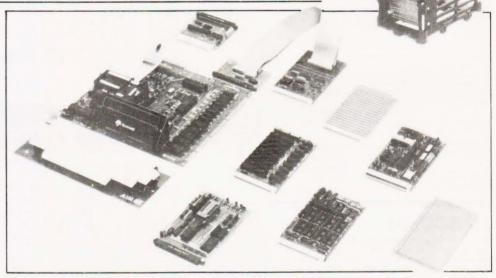
package contact Dovetail at 17

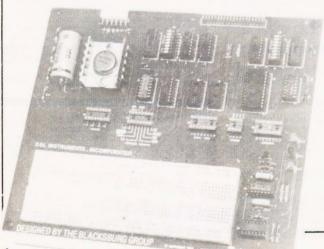
Burlington Street, Blackburn

BB2 6ES or ring on 0254-665867

SHOWTIME

Yes, it's that time again folks. Breadboard is about to make its annual appearance at the Royal Horticultural Halls between November 26 and 30. This, the third show, will be bigger and better than ever, mainly due to the fact that our group of magazines is staging it. Owing to the record crowds last year we will have a late night on Thursday November 27 and will also stay open on the Sunday so even more of you can come and enjoy the event. For further details of the show please watch these pages or if you are interested in exhibiting contact Trident International Exhibitions Ltd, 21 Plymouth Road, Tavistock, Devon PL198AU. Make a note of the date in your diary now and we'll see you then





TANDY CONTROL

Owners of the TRS 80 who have a lusting for the outside world may be interested in a new interface unit called the IF-100. The box is self-powered and is based around a breadboard unit and some TTL to provide buffering of the bus signals. The other requirements are that the host machine be of level 2 type and that it has a minimum of 4K user memory available. Costs are £95 in kit form, £129 assembled and £12 for the necessary cable. All prices are less VAT and P&P. For further details contact E & L Instruments (UK) Ltd., Whitegate Industrial Estate, Whitegate Road, Wrexham Road, Wrexham LL13 8UG or ring on 0978-263030.

MORE AIM BITS

Yet more add-ons have been announced for the AIM 65 computer. The latest bits include a buffer board, card rack, 8K static RAM, 16K PROM/ROM and a dual coms interface board. Also introduced are a trouble-shooting card and a prototyper for OEM useage. Further products for the AIM 65 will also come from Tangerine whose VDU card is selling well and from other suppliers within the UK. For further information on the range contact Pelco (Electronics) Ltd., at Regency Square House, 26/27 Regency Square, Brighton, Sussex BN1 2FH or ring on 0273-722155.





EIGHTY EIGHTY

With an eye to the serious business user, and not before time too, Commodore have launched their upgraded PETs. Nicknamed the Super PET by many the machine has a new BASIC, a new 80 column screen and several other goodies worked into its little body. The price is £895 plus VAT and they are supposed to start deliveries in August. The accompanying disc drives are causing some problems apparently, the DOS is proving troublesome according to Commodore, so when these rather vital components will arrive we're not sure but they will cost you a further £895 plus VAT They will store more than the current drives but are still 514" based. Commodore are intending to market the two 'PET' systems side by side and have reduced the cost of the current 32K model to £695 with the discs carrying a similar tag. They are also promising a large range of business oriented software for the Autumn. Details are available from your local computer store or direct from head office at 818 Leigh Road, Slough Trading Estate, Slough, Berkshire

DATRON MOVE

The Datron Micro Centre in Sheffield has found itself a new home. The move was made to cope with the expanding business and will allow displays of their range of Cromemco and other machines and their new software such as Pascal for the NASCOM and engineering packages for the Sharp and Apple:ITT 2020. The new address is 2 Abbeydale Road, Sheffield S7 1FD and telephone calls should be directed to 0742-585490.

EAGER BEAVER

Beaver Systems have added a Renumber program for the Superboard and UK 101 to their software range. The program resides in the top 1K of system RAM and will locate in any multiple of 4K although custom versions will be supplied on request. Line steps are selectable between 1 and 255 and all references are handled. The program can be yours for the sum of £5 and if you have trouble in obtaining it, or any of the Beaver range, you can write direct to them at Norlett House, Dormer Road, Thame, Oxon OX9 3L C or ring on 084421-5020.

ONCOURSE

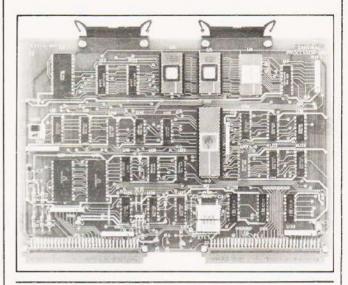
Back to school again, or looking for an extra computer qualification? Here are some computing courses that are taking place over the next few months. If you are into Pascal you might be interested in a series of five-day courses being run by Cambridge Micro Computers. The next one is taking place between the 8th and 12th of September at the company's training centre and will cost £295 plus VAT per person. For details of this and other CMC events contact them at Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4BN or ring on 0223-314666. The University of Manchester is offering a varied curriculum from "6502 Machine Code Programming" to

Microcomputer Statistics None of them appears to cost more than £20 and full details along with an application form may be obtained from The Department Of Extra-Mural Studies, Manchester University, Manchester M13 9PL. Portsmouth Polytechnic is offering a range of introductory and special courses ranging from a one day briefing for managers and directors to a four day course for engineers. Full details are available on request from Mrs Anne Sizer, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Anglesea Road, Portsmouth PO1 3DJ. The Manpower Services Commission are also offering a number of grant supported courses for programmers and systems analysts and full details can be obtained from the commission at Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WCIV 6PF

Recently launched by Microsense, the UK Apple people, is a thermal printer called Silentype. Based on the Trendcom series of machines, it gives a direct screen copy of all text and graphics, even in the highresolution mode. The printing is done at 60 dots per inch over an 80 column line width and throughput is up to 40 cps in bi- directional mode. All the necessary firmware is

COSMAC CARD

RCA are launching a new variant of the 1802 COSMAC microprocessor aimed at the industrial user. Based around the double Eurocard format it will become the first in a series of boards based on this low power CPU. Others in the pipeline include a 4K CMOS RAM, a control and display board, a plant interface board and analogue and digital interfaces For details contact RCA Limited, System Services, 9a-11a Market Place, Guisborough, Cleveland TS146BN.

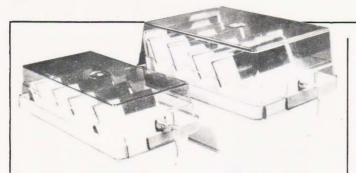


DISTRIBUTOR DEAL

Intelligent Artefacts have added yet more American goodies to their range of peripherals. This month's acquisition is the range of Seawell cards that are fully compatible with AIM, KIM and SYM computers. Among the products are two sizes of motherboard, two RAM boards and an EPROM programmer and a 6512 CPU board. Further information on these and other products including the Base 2 printer we mentioned last month can be obtained from them at Cambridge Road, Orwell, Nr Royston, Herts. Their telephone number is Arrington 689.

HOT GRAPHICS

built- in and the complete system, with interface card, paper and manual costs £349 plus VAT. Extra paper is available in 80' rolls at £28 plus VAT for a box of ten For more details on this and all the other Apple products contact Cherry Watret at Microsense Computers. Maxted Road, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP27LE orring on 0442-63561



DISCOVERED!

Fed up with losing your floppy discs? BFI are offering lockable floppy boxes in two sizes, A5 for 8" ones and A6 for 514", which are made in ABS with seethrough acrylic tops. There are

SOFT APPLES

Feeding a micro with software can be a tiresome business so it's a nice change to find a shop that sells almost nothing but Apple/ITT 2020 compatible product. The shop is Computech in the Finchley Road and among their range is the award winning Visicalc, Applewriter for WP enthusiasts, Sales, Purchase and Nominal Ledgers for business applications and Utilities for anyone who wants to use the discs to their full advantage. All the software is documented and it all seems to have been produced with the end-user in mind and is simple to work. Also stocked is a hardware interface for RS232 fast printers that can support baud rates up to 19,200 and is fully handshaking and bidirectional. Cost of the unit is £80 so it compares favourably with other units on the market. The star of the range is the Micromux 8000, a 16 port multiplexer system that allows communication between any of the 16 devices attached. Available in multiples of four ports the prices start at around £800 and the unit is suited to both business and educational markets. Drop in to the shop for further details at 168 Finchley Road, London NW3 6HP or ring on 01-794 0202.

EXPANDING TEXT

Latest in a long line of intelligent matrix printers is the model 801 from Whymark. Featuring true descenders on text characters, graphics, user definable character set, automatic centering and full forms control the unit has an impressive pedigree. The matrix head is good for 100 million characters at its 140 cps bidirectional printing speed. Intelligence is imparted by a 6502 and a variety of options like extra character buffer and Centronics interface are available. Standard interfacing is through

moveable dividers inside which allow the 70 disc capacity to be organised. Delivery is ex-stock and further details are available from Sharon Hall at BFI Electronics, 516 Walton Road, West Molesey, Surrey KT8 0QF or by phone on 01-941 4066.

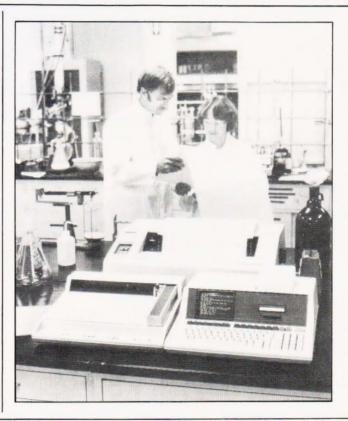
ALGOL A GO GO

Owners of the Exidy Sorcerer who operate in scientific establishments may like to take a look at the new implementation of Algol 60. Two versions are available, both priced at £99, one of which handles low definition graphics and the other being equipped with 32 bit precision arithmetic for greater

EYE EYE

If your Apple is giving you eyestrain then you may be interested in a new add-on that doubles your screen capacity. Called 'Doublevision' it is a simple, plug-in board that converts the screen display to 80 columns in full upper and lower case letaccuracy. Also announced recently by Liveport is a new Payroll package that conforms to the full Government specification on PAYE and contracted-out pensions etc. All documentation is produced automatically including P45s and payslips. For detail on both products contact Liveport at The Ivory Works, St Ives, Cornwall or ring on 0736-798157.

ters with 24 lines. Other facilities offered include light pen capability and programmable cursor mode. The board costs £195 plus VAT. Details from Mike Sterland at Personal Computers, 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4NR or on 01-626 8121.



EIGHTY-FIVE ENHANCEMENTS

Proud owners of that original American Dream Machine, the HP 85, can now add a number of goodies. Among the recently released add-ons are an HP-IB (IEEE-488 to you) bus connector and three new special ROMs. The most awaited ROM controls a printer-plotter combination and is directly accessible through BASIC. Also introduced are a Matrix Math ROM and a general purpose I/O ROM together with a new version of the 85 called the 85F which gives direct access to the HP-IB and the I/O ROM as standard features. The new variant costs £2335 and the modules range from £237 for the HP-IB down to £87 for the Matrix Math and printer-plotter ROMs. The necessary ROM drawer is £75 and all prices exclude VAT. Further technical information may be obtained from the Advanced Products Division, Hewlett Packard Ltd., 308-314 Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 4ES or by telephone on 0734-61022.

RS232 with baud rates of 75-9600 selectable. Because of the built-in logic the printer can also output bar codes and do graph plotting to within one character position in 1000. Whymark also produce a range of 40 column printers based around their model 201 mechanism which use either tally roll paper or label rolls. These are supplied with a wide choice of interfaces including a PET compatible IEEE. For information on any of the range contact Whymark at 6 Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 0BQ or telephone on 07372-21753.



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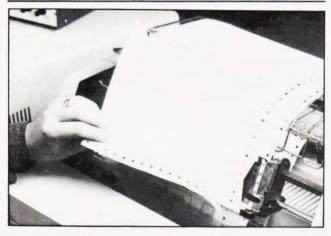




INTELLIPRINT

Newly arrived on the printer scene, and just in time to squeeze into our mammoth survey, is a machine called Century. Based around the Burroughs PM 100 mechanism and equipped with head logic and bi-directional print capability it has been developed by Weyfringe. The unit is supplied with both serial and Centronics compatible interfaces and can han-

dle communication rates of up to 9600 baud. Print format is 132 characters per line with a 3K buffer. Both tractor and friction feed are available and the ribbon is stored in a cartridge for easy changing. For a data sheet contact Weyfringe at Longbeck Road, Marske, Redcar, Cleveland TS11 6HQ or ring on 0642-470121.



SPIDERS BEWARE

If you need multiple copies of printed documents in a hurry and can't wait until your multipart stationary has been through the burster you might like to hear about a new paper stock called Speediweb. Produced in up to six-part and in two styles, Audit and Burst, the complete form may be removed from the printer from between the

CONFIGURE IT

Lifeboat, the software company that describes itself as the "Software Supermarket", are proudly offering their latest business package called Configurable Business System or CBS for short. Basically a database management package it is said to allow true transaction processing and will run on any sprockets directly after it has been printed. Moore Paragon, the people responsible for its introduction, will also undertake to design special forms for your company as well as supplying the standard blanks. For more literature and your samples contact Moore Paragon at the Paragon Works, London E16 1NW or ring on 01-476 3232.

CP/M based system with at least 48K of user RAM. The program itself costs £165 plus VAT and is supplied with full documentation and demonstration software or you can buy the documentation on its own for £30. For a more detailed description of the facilities offered contact Lifeboat Associates at 32 Neal Street, London WC2H 9PS or ring them on 01-379 7931.

DBMS 4 U

Business users of the 32K Commodore PET who find the information handling facilities limited can uprate their systems with a Data Management System from CompSoft. Recommended by Commodore the software can handle up to 5000 items per floppy disc with each item being immediately accessible by a key code of up to 16 characters. Each item may contain a maximum of 20 fields so the system is ideally suited to address and mailing lists etc. Full sort search and output options are built in along with a certain amount of numeric analysis. Potential users should contact Heather Kearsley at CompSoft, Old Manor Lane, Chilworth, Guildford, Surrey or ring on 0483-39665.



USER FRIENDLY

Crashing in at just under the £6000 mark comes a new system from LSI Computers that is aimed directly at the first time user. The new System M-One is added at the bottom of the current range of five systems and, complete with software, costs £5995. Configured around an Intel system with 8K of RAM, a VDU, a 60 cps bi-directional matrix printer and 612K of floppy disc

MANUAL ENTRY

Micropad, the handwritten data entry system, is to be distributed by Scan Computers Ltd. Originally developed by a Government research team for signature vertification by computer the pad will accept alphanumeric and special characters written onto a prepared form. The computer performs the necessary character recognition from a stored data set and echoes back storage the computer is ideally suited to the de-centralised organisation that wants to have the flexibility of several small machines rather than one large computer. The choice of supplied software includes Inventory Control, Invoicing and Payroll operations among others. For more detailed information contact LSI Computers at Copse Road, St Johns, Woking, Surrey.

the recognised character to the single line display. Suitable for applications where there is a large amount of clerical work, the system is very flexible and provides direct data entry, thus saving time and mistakes. For further information contact Steve Russell at Scan Computers, Chanctonbury House, Church Street, Storrington Sussex or ring on Storrington (09066) 4342.



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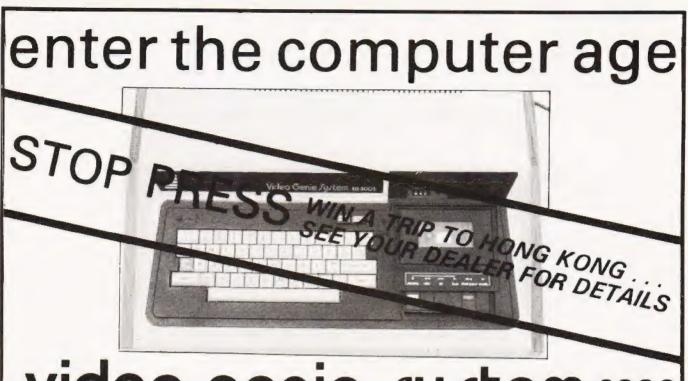
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A.P. Stephenson

PASCAL-A FALSE IDOL?

In racing terminology there are horses for courses. Computer languages often follow the same rule despite the popular furore-or do they? Read on...

he current darling of the computer world is not the latest microprocessor but a 'new' programming language. Called Pascal, after Blaise Pascal the French mathematician, it is at the centre of a growing controversy on which language is best suited to microcomputers and the general user. Whilst, like any language, it has points in its favour some people are realising that once again we may be being sold something for which we never had in the first place.

Variations On A Theme

High level languages began to emerge during the 'fifties', the first of them was called FORTRAN. Since then a constant stream has arrived, and they are still arriving. A newcomer to the art of computing will surely enquire why so many are necessary. The answer is simply that none of them are true languages in the normal meaning of the word. They are just collections of keywords, phrases and codes held together in some form of formalised framework. The choice of phrase and the formal framework is governed by the peculiarities of the subject matter. Automation, automatic testing and robotics, for example, demand sophisticated input/output instructions and can cope with weird and wonderful types of peripheral. The traditional languages have been FORTRAN and, to a lesser extent ALGOL, for physics, COBOL for the business man and ATLAS for the Automatic Test Equipment, fields. There are many others, each biased towards one sector or another but none appear to have been designed with any thought for their 'difficulty-factors'. These languages grew in an era dominated by professional programmers

and little thought was given to the needs of the tired engineer or technician who wanted to use a computer. In fair ness to these early pioneers their exclusive nature was probably

COMPUTING TODAY SEPTEMBER 1980

PASCAL-A FALSE IDOL?

unintentional but nevertheless, the text books of that time were written by experts for experts in order to show off their expertise. What was wanted was a more general purpose language orientated towards simplicity rather than efficiency. In the mid-sixties two gentlemen in the USA had the foresight to realise this and invented BASIC. The result was a great success, justifying the acronym 'Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code'. Here at last was a language which enabled anyone of average intelligence to fight a computer keyboard with a minimum of pre-study. It was a 'conversational' language encouraging interaction between computer and operator. Editing facilities were good and the plain language error messages enabled a nervous programmer to rectify syntax errors at every stage of program development ... an inherent property of an Interpreter rather than a Compiler. In fact BASIC has brought computing to the people ... microprocessors have only helped to reduce the cost of the hardware! The language is well established, lavishly supported by literature and, much to the chagrin of certain iconoclasts, is likely to remain dominant for at least the next decade or even longer.

Basic Under Attack

A sinister trend appears to be developing. Achievements of man are only worthy of applause while they remain unpopular or unnoticed by the general public. A symphony of traditional merit is suddenly downgraded to 'banal' if the record sales increase beyond a respectable minimum. Stravinsky was demoted overnight when his 'Rites of Spring' was used as theme music for a Hollywood musical. Newton, Einstein and Plank have now been robbed of their former eminence because many A-Level schoolboys now understand some of their work. And now poor old BASIC is a victim of a sneering campaign in a furious attempt to popularise Pascal.

We are constantly reminded that BASIC is slow in execution, not suitable for 'structured' programming, is an interpretive rather than a compiled system, perpetuates 'oldfashioned concepts' etc etc. These criticisms are worthless because we all agree ... they are truisms! For a start, what value do you put on the property of speed? In the majority of programs, BASIC is still fast enough to appear 'instantaneous' to human operators. In the cases where programs, or parts of programs, run at unacceptably slow speeds it is not too difficult to splice in a bit of machine code linked with the USR function. In fact, this requirement can be a blessing in disguise, because it provides a powerful incentive to penetrate the mysteries of the machine.

To Structure Or Not?

Now we come to the 'structured programming' fetish. In fact it is more a fetish . . . it has assumed the status of an ideology and like all ideologies it has opponents. There are many programmers of eminence who question the overall value of it. They point out that it is like programming in a straight jacket. The trouble with structured programming is its negative nature. We *mustn't* do this and it is *not wise* to do that; we *shouldn't* use IF/THEN, *neither* must we use statements of the ON/GOTO form. The cardinal sin of all, almost equivalent to painting the Kremlin blue, is to write the harmless line GOTO 500.

The basic idea behind structured programming is to facilitate team work. A team of programmers, each responsible for a separate module, can work according to the strict rules and be confident that their tested module will fit into the final framework without bugs. If one of the team falls ill (or similar irresponsible act) in the middle of his task, any other spare programmer who has been trained on structured principles can take over without time-wasting on tracing the lines of thought. There is no doubt that programs of ambitious dimensions are completed and debugged in a shorter time... sometimes.

But the writer and the vast majority who read this magazine do not attempt programs of ambitious proportions. Programming to us is simply an exciting pastime. Debugging a program can be fun, thinking up novel little twists can be stimulating, particularly if nobody else can fathom out how we did it! I certainly don't wish to be fettered by restrictions imposed by a set of ethics not intended for me in the first place. Those intending to enter programming as a career are of course in a different category, poor souls!

The False Idol

Now to Pascal itself. It is a general purpose language designed absolutely in accordance with the dictates of structured programming. According to the devotees, it is powerful and elegant. Frankly, I must just take their word for it because, whatever else Pascal is, it is not exactly a simple language to learn. Perhaps I am a bit thick but if Pascal had come out before BASIC as the 'general purpose language' it is doubtful if I would have bought a PET, or indeed any other 'personal' computer. Perhaps even this magazine and others like it might not have come into existence.

BASIC is adequate for my purposes and no doubt Pascal is marvellous for other people's purposes. There is no justification for promoting the new by denigrating the old...there is room for both. BASIC is not perfect but neither is the English language!

History Lesson

For the historical record the BASIC programming language was officially born on May 1st 1964 at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, USA. The ideas was originally conceived by Professors John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz in September the previous year and it was intended as a language that should be conversational, easily learnt and capable of implementation on time-sharing systems. It is interesting to note that much of the actual programming was done by students at the college. From the original Dartmouth BASIC, as it was called, have sprung an almost uncountable variations but all are based on the original concepts. There is, as vet, no official 'standard' BASIC although the American National Standards Institute have been looking at it for quite some time and are eventually expected to produce two final 'standards', one a minimal version which already exists in draft form and a second 'Extended' version which will contain all the luxury items that we have come to know and love.

As a sharp contrast to the relaxed way in which BASIC took over the world Pascal was defined in 1968 at the University of Zurich by Professor Niklaus Wirth. The published document, the Pascal User Manual and Report, writin jointly with his colleague K.Jensen. The language arose out of Wirth's desire to produce a 'good' programming language which he could teach to his students as an alternative to the 'unsatisfactory' ALGOL 68. We have put the words good and unsatisfactory in quotes because these are totally meaningless to anyone other than academicians who take great delight in producing things that are theoretically correct but almost impossible to use by the average individual. The best book on Pascal for anyone interested in reading more is probably the second edition of that original text by Wirth and Jensen, it is certainly the most rigorous.



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TRS 80 UTILITY

Tony Lacy

I n order to combine the convenience and ease of proramming in BASIC with the power of machine code the following program can prove of great assistance to TRS 80 Disc BASIC users. Machine code subroutines are POKEd into reserved areas of memory to form a series of data statements which are accessed via the USR call. Converting the Hex values of all that machine code into decimal and then keying it in is a tedious business, just the sort of thing you bought the computer to avoid!

Information

The program, or subroutine, in machine code should be loaded into the machine using T-BUG, DEBUG or the Editor/Assembler and stored in the reserved RAM area. Now load the BASIC program and run it. This will produce a file which contains the DATA statements and this can be treated as a normal BASIC program. It should be noted that the program line 795 is complicated by BASIC's dislike of PEEK and POKE addresses greater than 32767.

The PRINT statements appear cumbersome as a result of the terminators that have to be used to obtain the correct disc image. If you use NEWDOS you can examine the file using CMD"LIST-(FILESPEC)".

Program Listing

- 5 CLS
- 10 PRINT" PROGRAM FOR PRODUCING A LIST OF DATA STATEMENTS"
- 20 PRINT" FROM A HEX OBJECT LISTING LOCATED AT THE TOP END"
- 30 PRINT" OF MEMORY (PROTECTED USING MEM SIZE OPTION)"
- 35 PRINT" ADDRESSES TO CONTAIN FOUR BYTES"
- 40 PRINT:INPUT "START ADDRESS (HEX)" ;SA\$
- 50 INPUT" END ADDRESS (HEX) ";EA\$
- 60 INPUT" ENTRY POINT (HEX) ";EP\$

70 INPUT" FILESPEC FOR BASIC LISTING" ;FB\$ 80 CLS

SOFTSPOT

- 90 IF LEN(SA\$) <>4 OR LEN(EA\$) <>4 OR LEN(EP\$) <>4 THEN PRINT" BAD ADDRESSES": GOTO 35
- 95S = 0
- 97 A\$ = "0123456789ABCDEF"
- 100 H\$ = SA\$:GOSUB 200:SA = D
- 110 H\$ = EA\$:GOSUB 200:EA = D
- 120 H\$ = EP\$:GOSUB 200:EP = D
- 130 IF S = 1 THEN PRINT" BAD ADDRESS, NON-HEX CHARACTERS" :GOTO 35
- 131 IF (SA>EA) OR (EP<SA) OR (EP>EA) THEN PRINT" ADDRESSES IN WRONG ORDER" :GOTO 40
- 135 GOTO 500
- 200 REM HEX TO DEC CONVERSION
- 205 D = 0
- 210 FOR I = LEN(H\$) TO 1 STEP -1
- 220 D1 = 16(4-1)*(INSTR(A\$,MID\$(H\$,I,1))-1)
- 221 IF D1 < 0 THEN S = 1
- 227 D = D + 1
- 230 NEXT I
- 240 RETURN
- 499 REM MEM SIZE SET REMINDER
- 500 CLS:PRINT" START ADDRESS IS ";SA;" DEC. HAVE YOU RESERVED
- 510 INPUT" SUFFICIENT MEMORY AREA ";Q\$
- 520 IF LEFT\$(Q\$,1) = "N" THEN CLS:GOTO 40
- 698 REM GENERATE A FILE
- 699 REM STRIP TRAILING AND LEADING SPACES
- 700 DEFFN N\$(N) = MID\$(STR\$(N),INSTR(STR\$ (N),"")+1)
- 709 REM OPEN THE FILE
- 710 OPEN" 0",1,FB\$
- 715 CLS
- 720 PRINT" OUTPUTTING FILE, PLEASE WAIT"
- 730 A = 30:N = 10
- 750 FOR Y1 = SA TO EA
- 760 IF A = 30 THEN PRINT # 1,CHR\$(13);FN N\$(N);" DATA";ELSE PRINT # 1,",";
- 780 IF A = 30 THEN A = 0:N = N + 10
- 795 IF Y1 > 32767 THEN PRINT # 1,FN N\$(PEEK (Y1 - 65535));ELSE PRINT # 1,FN N\$(PEEK(Y1));
- 800 A = A + 1
- 830 NEXT Y1
- 839 REM 1 CAN BE USED TO TERMINATE A DATA READ
- 840 PRINT # 1,","; FN N\$(-1)
- 844 REM INCLUDE USEFUL INFORMATION IN THE FILE
- 845 PRINT # 1,FN N\$(N);" REM START ADDRESS = ";FN N\$(SA);" END ADDRESS = ";FN N\$(EA);" ENTRY POINT = ";FN N\$(EP);" DECIMAL"
- 850 CLOSE
- 860 CLS:PRINT" FILESPEC ";F\$:PRINT" DATA LINES FROM 10 TO ";N;" IN INCREMENTS OF 10"



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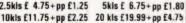
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S.N. Goodwin

DIALECTS IN BASIC

How to distinguish your Integers from your Extendeds and make more sense of your software.

ne of the most confusing things for a first-time computer buyer must be the attempt to compare facilities in the firmware of two different systems. The various 'dialects' of BASIC in circulation today mean that often a choice is made on the basis of a comparison of the range of statements in each, bearing in mind the speed of the two systems. Most computer reviews adopt this approach but it can lead to very misleading comparisons! As an example of this I have chosen to compare the flexibility of two fairly popular dialects of BASIC which can be operated on the same computer — Apple Integer BASIC (for the Apple II) and the floating-point Applesoft BASIC.

Choice or Alternative

Firstly let it be said that for many applications it would be impossible to use Integer where Applesoft would be an ideal language by comparison — facilities such as softwareselectable text print rate, Trig functions, etc., are not available in the former, for example — but the specification of the languages leaves a great deal unsaid.

By far the most useful advantage of Integer is the way that variable names can be put in where line numbers are required: for example —

- 210 PRINT "SCORE SO FAR"; SCORE
- 220 RESTART = 15
- 230 IF SCORE = 0 THEN RESTART
- 240 COMMENT = SCORE *10 + 1000
- 250 GOSUBCOMMENT
- 260 GOTONEWGAME

This example shows just some of the advantages in terms of intelligibility and program writing convenience that can be obtained as a consequence. Note also that the Applesoft ON

GOTO and ON.....GOSUB commands are replaced in Integer by the statements on lines 240-250. Where a computed GOTO is required for a long string of possible line-numbers, this can save a good deal of typing. It has the disadvantage that it is difficult to branch to lines out of sequence, but often the lack of such a sequence at that point in a program indicates a dangerously disorganised approach to the problem to be solved anyway! In the example the variable NEWGAME would have been set to the linenumber of the statement asking the operator if he/she wished to run the program again. In such a way the ease with which a programmer can check through what has been written is greatly enhanced, and the final text can look quite like a COBOL printout at times.

String Things

The next confusing feature of the language specifications is associated with string-handling. In Integer BASIC there are (shock!) no LEFT\$, MID\$ or RIGHT\$ functions. It is also apparently impossible to pick out sections of a string for separate processing. In actual fact the INTEGER system is even easier to apply than the usual Microsoft functions. To select the fifth through ninth characters of the string NAME\$ = "APPLE COMPUTER" you type, for example, PIECE\$ = NAME\$ (5,9) and get the result that PIECE\$ = "E COM", and so forth. Consequently the equivalents of the Applesoft functions can be easily obtained and, as an added advantage, you save on typing and memory-space. Again the specification does not do iustice to the dialect.

The next comparison is also connected with the relative usefulness of the two languages, and again does not appear on the list of facilities, and it concerns the operation of the IF.....THEN statement. In an Applesoft program a line starting with one such command, and with a number of other commands on the same line, when the IF.....THEN turns out to be false all other statements on the line are disregarded. In Integer the program would execute the statement *subsequent* to the one following the THEN. For example:—

300 A=5 310 IFZ=9THENA=6;A=0

This piece of program would return A=5 in Applesoft and A=0 in Integer BASIC. Each version of the command has its own merits, but due to the difficulty of editing long program lines, as the Applesoft system encourages, and also because of the IF..... THEN..... ELSE facility that the Integer system affords (think about it) I prefer Integer. In a good many Applesoft programs I have seen the temptation to put the entire 'consequence-subroutine' on the same line, as the conditional command, has caused problems.

One other thing that can cause problems in Integer programs is the fact that the contents of arrays are indeterminate until you have set their value. In a program using a large number of array elements, setting them all to zero can take quite a while, and also lengthens the program. In Applesoft all variables are assigned the value zero once RUN is typed.

Summary

In conclusion to this short article I have tried to show how deceptive the specifications of different languages can be. Although I have taken examples from the Apple II range of languages similar, less-than-obvious (but still important) differences exist between many other personal computer languages. Often these will not show up until after a demonstration, so it is worth getting hold of someone who has used both machines before commiting yourself on the basis of a specification sheet and an hour's sales patter.

Post Script

As a logical progression to this article we will be presenting the complete set of Kilobaud Benchmarks in our next issue with full explanations on their use. We are hoping to run these tests on all computers that we have under review in future to give a numerical comparison between systems.



What to look for in the October issue

CT goes rural again, and not down the pub either. Amid scenes of pink clad men thundering across open country, the sounds of baying hounds, demure ladies in full chase and healthy fresh air we find a curious creature called the fox. No bloodshed here, this must be the only foxhunt where the fox can actually beat his pursuers at their own game. Turn on all your cunning and see how long you last against the hunters.

FOX AND HOUNDS

MIGHTY MICRON

Once again our reviewers have brought home an exclusive. This time it's an all British machine featuring the first implementation of the new 10K BASIC from Microsoft. How does the machine rate 'n terms of value against the established favourites like Apples and NASCOMs? Read our exposé in the October issue and make your choice.

The trend in small business machines these days is to pack all the necessary works into a neat desk-top unit. Are these really computers or just super-intelligent VDUs? Our reviewer grasps the Superbrain, a prime example of the breed, by the horns and attempts to wrestle the facts from within its cool grey exterior.

BUSINESS BRAINS

BUYERS GUIDE

In the third part of our mammoth survey of computers and equipment we turn our attention to VDUs. Once again we present the facts and figures in clear and concise form to allow you to make the best decision. Don't miss it, it's the only one there is.

Not just another version of St*r *re* but a real wargame simulation with tactical and strategic positioning. James T might find this a harder match than those Klingons he seems to have so much trouble with.

SPACEWAR

Marc Freeburg

TAPE FILE HANDLING

Cassette tapes are great for bulk storage of data, the trouble comes in finding it. Problem solved with our utility software-great for business and home!

he object of this utility program is to tell you where all your other programs are, quickly and efficiently. A file containing program names and positions on your tape counter can be set up, loaded, saved or edited. The resulting data file is stored on tape as a record.

Hardware Requirement

The utility has been written for a Research Machines 380Z with either COS 2.0 or 2.3 but will prove adaptable, within reason, to most systems that run BASIC and can handle sequential files. The program storage is around 3-4K excluding the file.

The various peculiarities of RML BASIC are explained later in the text as an aid to re-writing the program for use elsewhere.

Commands And Operation

The following segments of the program perform special functions:

FILE O	Switches the tape transport motor off.
FILE 0,x	Further input/output will be of a se-
	quential file with x copies of each block
	(for error recovery).
FILE 1, "xx"	
	filename.
FILE 2, "xx"	Send file "xx" to tape where xx is the
	filename.
PRINT	Send a single item to tape.
INPUT	Input a single item from tape.
EOF	If end of file found goto the specified
	line

CLEAR 3000 Reserve memory area for strings and arrays.

The Ins And Outs

The I/O formatting of the lists is rather specific to the 380Z and is performed on lines 1260, 1270 and 1420. The POKE on 1260 sends all output to the printer and those on the other two lines reverse it to the VDU.

The output format is based around the 10 character filename supported by the system and clocks up a counter (in Hex) in accordance with the number of blocks in the program. A block is approximately 256 bytes. The abbreviations BL and CO in the VDU/PRINTER statements mean BLocks and COpies respectively.

Apart from the previously listed FILE commands the following exist within the program. FILE 3 sends the last buffer and EOF marker to the tape and FILE 4 turns the tape transport motor on.

Further Observations

The REMARK concept is used to describe the general contents of a side of the tape, for example TAPE SIDE 2, MACHINE CODE PROGS. This is achieved by entering the desired label before the blocks of program you wish to REMARK and then giving the previous file-number.

There are two other RML oddities buried in the program, CHR\$(12) which performs the clear screen function and CHR\$(17) which sets the screen into the scroll mode. These should be replaced or adjusted to suit your system.

- 1010 REM *** CASSETTE FILER V 3.0 ***
- 1030 CLEAR 3000:A\$ = CHR\$(12):DIM FI\$(100): PRINT A\$
- 1040 FILES 0,2:WIDTH 39:PRINT CHR\$(17)
- 1050 INPUT"OPT = "G\$:PRINT A\$
- 1060 G\$ = LEFT\$(G\$,1):FP = 0:FL = 0:CN = 1
- 1070 RESTORE
- 1080 FOR I = 1 TO 15
- 1090 READ O\$: IF G\$ = O\$ THEN 1120
- 1100 NEXT I
- 1110 PRINT "!!!" GOTO 1050
- 1120 ON I GOTO 1130,1440,1480,1550,1560,1640,1730, 1760,1910,1950,2020,2200,2340,2400,2410
- 1130 INPUT"WHOLE FILE";G\$
- 1140 IF G\$ = "YES" OR G\$ = "Y" THEN ST = 1: ET = NF:GOTO 1210
- 1150 IF G\$ = "NO" OR G\$ = "N" THEN 1170
- 1160 PRINT "!!!":GOTO 1130
- 1170 INPUT"FIRST FILE";ST
- 1180 PRINT"LAST FILE (MAX = ";NF;)";
- 1190 INPUT ET
- 1200 IF ET>NF OR ST>NF OR ST>ET THEN PRINT "11!":GOTO 1170
- 1210 INPUT"PRINTER/VDU/BOTH";OP\$:PRINT A\$
- 1220 IF OP\$="PRINTER" OR OP\$="P" THEN FP=1: GOTO 1260
- 1230 IF OP\$ = "VDU" OR OP\$ = "V" THEN 1270
- 1240 IF OP\$="BOTH" OR OP\$="B" THEN FL=1: GOTO 1260
- 1250 PRINT"111":GOTO 1210
- 1260 POKE 16401,228:POKE 16402,18:GOTO 1280
- 1270 POKE 16401,206:POKE 16402,17
- 1280 PRINT"NO, I FILENAME I POSITION I BL I CO"
- 1290 FOR J = 1 TO 39:PRINT"-";:NEXT
- 1300 FOR I = ST TO ET
- 1310 IF LEFT\$(FI\$(I),6) <>"LABEL " THEN 1330
- 1320 PRINT:PRINT I;TAB(4);RIGHT\$(FI\$(I), LEN(FI\$(I))-6):PRINT:GOTO 1370
- 1330 PRINT I;
- 1340 GOSUB 2210
- 1350 PRINT TAB(4);"I ";AN\$(1);TAB(17);"I ";AN\$(2);
- 1360 PRINT TAB(28);"1 ";AN\$(3);TAB(33);"1 ";AN\$(4)
- 1370 NEXT I
- 1380 IF FP = 0 AND FL = 0 THEN 1400

TAPE FILE HANDLING

1390 FOR I=1 TO 12:PRINT:NEXT 1400 INPUT"READY": G\$ 1410 IF FL = 1 THEN FL = 0:GOTO 1270 1420 POKE 16401,206:POKE 16402,17 1430 GOTO 1050 1440 INPUT'"NUMBER OF FILE TO BE DELETED";FD 1450 IF FD = 0 THEN 1050 1460 FOR I = FD TO NF-1:FI\$(I) = FI\$(I + 1):NEXT 1470 NF = NF-1:GOTO 1440 1480 INPUT"PREVIOUS FILENUMBER"; PF 1490 IF PF = 0 THEN 1050 1500 PRINT"NAME(10)*POSITION XXX/XXX 2030 PRINT"RECOVER A FILE FROM TAPE" *BLOCKS*COPIES" 1510 INPUT G\$ 1520 GOSUB 2290 1530 FI\$(PF+1) = G\$:NF = NF+11540 GOTO 1480 1550 PRINT "NUMBER TO BE PUT ON FILE";: GOTO 1570 1560 PRINT "NUMBER OF ADDITIONS"; 1570 INPUT NA 1580 IF NA = 0 THEN 1050 1590 FOR I = NF + 1 TO NA + NF 1600 PRINT "NAME(10)*POSITION XXX/XXX *BLOCKS*COPIES" 1610 INPUT FI\$(I) 1620 NEXT 1630 NF = NF + NA: GOTO 1050 1630 NF = NF + NA. GOTO 1000 1640 INPUT"STRING TO BE FOUND";G\$ 1650 IF G\$ = "" THEN 1050 1660 FOR I=1 TO NF 1670 GOSUB 2210 1680 FOR J = 1 TO 4: IF AN\$(J) < > G\$ THEN 1700 1690 PRINT I;")":FOR K = 1 TO 4:PRINT AN\$(K): NEXT: GOTO 1710 1700 NEXT 1710 NEXT 1720 PRINT"ALL OCCURENCES FOUND":GOTO 1640 1730 FILES 4 1740 INPUT"READY";G\$ 1750 FILES 0:GOTO 1050 1760 INPUT"NUMBER OF FILE TO BE SEPERATED":1 1770 IF I=0 THEN 1050 1780 GOSUB 2210 1790 FOR 11=1 TO 4:PRINT")";:PRINT AN\$(11):NEXT 1800 INPUT"NUMBER OF CHANGES";NC 1810 IF NC = 0 THEN 1050 1820 FOR 12 = 1 TO NC 1830 PRINT"CHANGE";12;:INPUT"WHICH STRING"; 2400 INPUT"NUMBER OF COPIES";CN WC. 1840 PRINT"OLD VALUE IS"; AN\$(WC) 1850 INPUT"NEW VALUE IS"; AN\$(WC) 1860 NEXT 1870 FI\$(I) = """ 1880 FOR I1 = 1 TO 4:FI\$(I) = FI\$(I) + AN\$(I1) + "*":NEXT 1890 FI\$(I) = LEFT\$(FI\$(I), LEN(FI\$(I))-1)1900 GOTO 1760 1910 INPUT"LABEL";G\$ 1920 INPUT"POSITION";PF

1930 D\$ = "LABEL "+G\$:G\$ = D\$ 1940 GOSUB 2290:GOTO 1050 1950 INPUT"NUMBER OF FILE TO BE REPLACED";NR 1960 IF NR = 0 THEN 1050 1970 IF LEFT\$(FI\$(NR),6) = "LABEL " THEN 2000 1980 INPUT"NEW STRING"; FI\$(NR) 1990 GOTO 1950 2000 INPUT"NEW LABEL":G\$ 2010 PF = NR:GOTO 1930 2020 PRINT A\$: PRINT TAB(16); "OPTIONS": PRINT TAB(16);"-----":PRINT 2040 PRINT"SAVE A FILE ON TAPE" 2050 PRINT"MAKE A FILE" 2060 PRINT"DELETE A FILENAME" 2070 PRINT"INSERT A FILENAME" 2080 PRINT"ADD TO FILE" 2090 PRINT"FIND A GIVEN STRING" 2100 PRINT"COPY A FILE SEVERAL TIMES" 2110 PRINT"TAPE MOTORS ON" 2120 PRINT"BREAK A FILENUMBER UP" 2130 PRINT"LIST PART/WHOLE OF A FILE" 2140 PRINT"PLACE A LABEL" 2150 PRINT"KILL AND REPLACE A LABEL/FILEMEMBER 2160 PRINT"OPTIONS" 2170 PRINT"END PROGRAM" 2180 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINT 2190 GOTO 1050 2200 PRINTA\$:END 2210 FOR I3=1 TO 9:AN\$(I3) = "":NEXT 2220 LS = 0:C = 1:FOR J = 1 TO LEN(FI\$(I)) 2230 IF MID\$(FI\$(1), J, 1) <>"*" THEN 2260 2240 AN\$(C) = MID\$(FI\$(I), LS + 1, J-LS-1) 2250 C = C + 1:LS = J2260 NEXT 2270 ANS(4) = MIDS(FIS(1), LS + 1, J - LS)2280 RETURN 2290 FOR I = NF + 1 TO PF + 1 STEP -1 2300 FI\$(I) = FI\$(I-1)2310 NEXT 2320 FI\$(PF+1) = G\$:NF = NF+12330 RETURN 2340 FILES 1,"FILER":INPUT # ;NF 2350 FOR 1=1 TO NF 2360 INPUT # ;FI\$(I):ON EOF GOTO 2380 2370 NEXT 2380 FILES 0:PRINT"FILE LOADED":GOTO 1050 2390 PRINT"!!!":GOTO 2380 2410 FOR J = 1 TO CN 2420 INPUT"READY";G\$ 2430 FOR I = 1 TO 100:NEXT 2440 FILES 2,"FILER":PRINT # ;NF 2450 FOR I = 1 TO NF 2460 PRINT # ;FI\$(I) 2470 NEXT 2480 FILES 3: FILES 0 2490 GOTO 1050 2500 DATA L.D.I.M.A.F.T.B.P.K.O.E.R.C.S

The complete program listing in RML BASIC

TRS 80 Level 1

grams included are General Information - The instructions for using

the package Fixed Asset Control - This will give you a list of

your fixed assets and term depreciation

record your general ledger on tape for fast access Month and Year to Date Merge — This program will take your monthly ledger data and give you a year

to date ledger Profit and Loss - With this program you can

Year End Balance — This program will combine Forecasting. Will all your data from the profit and loss statements into a Order No. 0072R

year end balance sheet With this package, you can make your TRS-80 a work-ing partner Order No. 00138

PERSONAL FINANCE I Let your TRS-80 handle all the tedious details the next time you figure your finances.

control your incoming and outgoing expenses Checkbook - Your TRS-80 can balance your with the computer version of this casino game. For checkbook and keep a detailed list of expenses for tax one player

time

Level 1&2

SANTA PARAVIA AND FIUMACCIO Become the ruler of a medieval city-state as you struggle to create 0015P a kingdom. Up to six players can compete to see who will become the King or Queen first. This program re-quires a 16K TRS-80 Level 1 & 2.Order No. 0043R

ELECTRONICS I This package will not only calculate the component values for you, but will also draw a schematic diagram, too. You'll need a TRS-80 Level 1

4K or Level 2 16K to use Tuned Circuits and Coil Winding - Design tuned circuits without resorting to cumbersome tables and calculations

555 Timer Circuits - Quickly design astable or monostable timing circuits using this popular IC. LM 381 Preamp Design — Design IC preamps with

this low-noise integrated circuit

This package will reduce your designing time and let you build those circuits fast. Order No. 0008R

HAM PACKAGE I This versatile package lets you TREK-X Command the Enterprise as you scour the in electronics design With your Level 1 4K or Level 2 16K TRS-80, you have a choice of

Basic Electronics with Voltage Divider problems involving Ohm's Law, voltage dividers and RC time constants

Dipole and Yagi Antennas - Design antennas easily, without tedious calculations This is the perfect package for any ham or technician

Order No. 0007R

Level 2

CARDS This one-player package will let you play cards with your TRS-80 - talk about a poker face!

Draw and Stud Poker - These two programs will ARCADE I This package combines an exciting out-

INSTANT SOFTWAR

keep your game sharp No-Trump Bridge — Play this popular game with sports your computer and develop your strategy This package's name says it all Requires a TRS-80 Pi

you out with many of your daily household calcula tions. Save time and money with these fine programs

Budget and Expense Analysis - You can change budgetting into a more pleasant job with this program

Fixed Asset Control — This will give you a list of r fixed assets and term depreciation Detail Input — This program lets you create and

 Blockade
 A complete

 Blockade
 A complete
 your hieror tast, easy access the program has an has jor holidays already included Blockade – A two-player gai All vou need is TRS-80 Level 2 16K Order No. 0069R strategy and fast reflexes Requires 8K PET. Order No. 0045P

quickly get trial balance and profit and loss FINANCIAL ASSISTANT Let the TRS-80 help you with statements Investments. Loans. Personal Finances and Investments, Loans, Personal Finances and Forecasting, Will run on a 4 or 16K Level 2 machine

CASINO I These two programs are so good, you can Personal Finance I — With this program you can use them to check out and debug your own system! trol your incoming and outgoing expenses Roulette — Pick your number and place your bet

Blackjack - Try out this version of the popular This handy financial control package for the home re-guires only a TRS-80 Level 1 4K Order No. 0027R your own "surefire" system This package requires a PET with 8K. Order No. 0014P

> CASINO II This craps program is so good, it's the next best thing to being in Las Vegas or Atlantic City. It will not only play the game with you, but also will teach you how to play the odds and make the best bets. A one player game, it requires a PET 8K. Order No.

> CHECKERS/BACCARAT Play two old favourites with **VOUR PET**

> Checkers - Let your PET be your ever-ready opponent in this computer-based checkers program

> Baccarat - You have both Casino- and Blackjack style games in this realistic program Your PET with 8K will offer challenging play anytime

> you want. Order No. 0022P MIMIC Test your memory and reflexes with the five

> different versions of this game. You must match the sequence and location of signals displayed by your PET This one-player program includes optional sound effects with the PET 8K Order No. 0039P

name rackade if this versatile package lies you addrant for enemy warships. This package not only in electronics design With your Level 1 4K or Level 2 has superb graphics, but also includes programming for optional sound effects. A one-player game for the PET 8K Order No. 0032P

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Target - Use the numeric keypad to shoot your puck into the home position as fast as you can To run and score all you'll need is a PET with 8K

Order No. 0097P

doors sport with one of America's most popular in door

Kite Fight -- It's a national sport in India.

 Level 2 16K Order No. 0063R
 This package's name says it all Requires a TRS-80 Level 2 16K Order No. 0063R
 No. 0063R
 Pinball — By far the finest use of the PET's excep-tional graphics capabilities we've ever seen, and a heck of a lot of fun to play to boot.

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ARCADE II One challenging memory game and two fast-paced action games make this one package the whole family will enjoy for some time to come Package includes UFO - Catch the elusive UFO before it hits the

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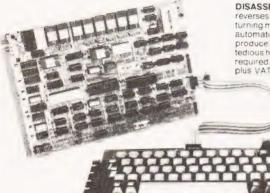
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COMPUTING TODAY SEPTEMBER 1980

25

Arrange your printout with this program and never lose track of that lady's phone number again.

The following piece of software has been designed to fill a number of needs. Although it is a 'standalone' program it can be easily adapted to act as a subroutine to fit into other programs, or even turned into a standard utility package. The sole function of the program is to sort lists of names, or indeed any alphabetical information, into order.

Program Function

The software relies on the string handling facilities present in most versions of BASIC and without these cannot function as written. Indeed, if these functions are not present any sort program will run so slowly that the user will probably expire from boredom! The ability of these versions of BASIC to use mathematical operators such as >, <, = and $\neq (< >)$ on string functions makes life very easy for the programmer.

The system of sorting is known as a 'bubble' sort for no better reason than the similarity between bubbles rising through a liquid and the bigger entries rising through the list. It sets no records for speed but it does work and is simple to understand, a feature often worth far more. The two main segments are illustrated in Fig.1 and Fig.2. These are the input routine and the bubble sort routine and are further described later. The full program listing is divided up with REM statements, each of these segments represents a complete entity and can be amended or altered as desired, some suggestions are given later in this article.

How It Works

As previously mentioned the application of mathematical operators is crucial to the bubble sort. The BASIC allows us to simply compare two string variables and make a decision as to whether one is bigger than the other, or whether they are equal in size. These comparisons are not confined to the first letter but work their way through the entire length of the string, for example: —

Given two strings, A and B we can say that if A = "A" and B = "B" then A < B is true. Similarly we can compare the string "JONES B G" with the string "JONES B H" and find that the first is 'smaller' than the second.

Given this facility we can sort any stored list of strings into order, either ascending or descending although the latter is more common (lists of names usually go from A to Z). This segment is illustrated in Fig.1 and is the section of the program tagged BUBBLE SORT.

The first statement simply sets up two variables, one counter and one marker. The variable S is a 'swap' marker and tells us that a change has taken place in the list, the counter T is one less than the number of entries because you can't compare the bottom entry with anything! You now start a loop going for this many counts. For each entry in the list (array A\$(n)) you compare the absolute value with the entry directly below it in the list, if the first is bigger you swap them over and set the swap marker, if not you try the next pair. The changing over is done by the laborious method of putting the larger string into a spare variable, replacing it in

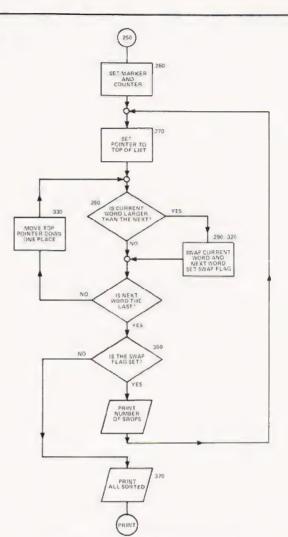


Fig.1. The routine for bubble sorting strings.

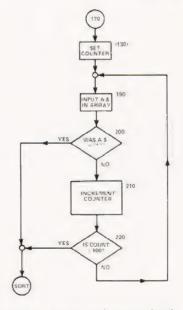


Fig.2. The input segment in greater detail.

ALPHASORT

the list with the smaller and then putting the larger one back. Owners of the Zenith Z89, or indeed anyone using a disc based BASIC with extra functions, can use the marvellous SWAP command and do the whole thing in one go. Having gone through the list once, the whole process is repeated until no swaps are recorded, the sorting process is now complete.

The input stage is also worthy of closer investigation. The maximum number of list entries is set up as 100 but this is really dependent on the amount of memory you have available. As each entry is input from the keyboard it is stored in an array at a position corresponding to its entry point. It is worth noting that the array starts at 0, a location which is often ignored or even forgotten. Entries continue until "*" is found, this terminates the routine. We now have an array full of raw data and a counter which tells us how many entries there are in the array, we may now sort it.

Getting Listed

Actually producing the final list is dead easy, you simply output the array element by element. However, if your list is longer than your screen has lines, you may like to implement a loop which outputs a set number of entries at a time, a routine is given in the program called LINE LOOP which does just this. The required number of lines is input to the program and then the routine waits for any key to be hit before outputting the first batch.

Enhancements

Some obvious goodies that can be built in are; reading data from a file, outputting to another file, outputting to a printer and doubtless others of a more specialised nature. Taking the first and second items it should not prove too difficult to open a file and read entries both from it and back to it instead of keying them in by hand. Commands such as OPEN, IN-PUT# and PRINT# should be recognisable to most systems running a reasonable BASIC.

Printing out lists is also a matter of calling the printer rather than the VDU, if your system supports LPRINT then life is simple indeed! All you really need to do is to call a response from the keyboard to direct the output to the required device, it is worth making life idiot-proof by having the VDU as the default option. Owners of sytems such as the PET who are using interfaces to connect to printers will have to treat the output like a file but you must remember to CLOSE it after output is complete or else all your screen prompts tend to end up in the middle of your listing.

Other possibilities for the program are multiple lists. These offer no serious difficulty, you merely choose which list you are going to sort on and then, as you swap on the chosen list, swap the others as well. It is in situations such as this that the time taken starts to mount up. If we take a sample list such as fred, john, ian, bert, harry the following swaps take place:

> fred, john, ian, bert, harry fred, ian, john, bert, harry fred, ian, bert, john, harry fred, bert, ian, john, harry bert, fred, ian, john, harry bert, fred, ian, harry, john bert, fred, harry, ian, john

Now, if we had a parallel list of, say, their ages the swap time would have been almost doubled. The maximum number of swaps that can take place is the factorial of the number of items in the list, the actual time taken is rather machinedependent for obvious reasons. This time will also increase in direct proportion to the number of 'columns' that you have. As mentioned earlier, the program makes no apologies for its lack of speed. It is, however, as near universal as possible.

- 100 REM**ALPHASORT 2
- 110 REM**INITIALISATION
- 120 PRINT" [CLS]":CLR
- 130 DIM A\$(100):EN = 100:CT = 0
- 140 PRINT "PLEASE INPUT NAMES, WHEN YOU ARE"
- 150 PRINT "READY TO SORT TYPE "" "
- 160 PRINT
- 170 REM**INPUT ROUTINE
- 180 PRINT "YOU HAVE ROOM FOR ";EN;" MORE ENTRIES."
- 190 INPUT A\$(CT)
- 200 IF A\$(CT) = "*" THEN 250
- 210 CT = CT + 1:PRINT" [CLS]"
- 220 IF CT>99 THEN 250
- 230 EN = 100-CT:GOTO 180
- 240 END
- 250 REM**BUBBLE SORT
- 260 S = 0:T = CT-1
- 270 FOR L=0 TO T
- 280 IF A\$(L) < = A\$(L + 1) THEN 330
- 290 S\$ = A\$(L)
- 300 A\$(L) = A\$(L + 1)
- 310 A\$(L + 1) = S\$
- 320 S = S + 1 330 NEXT L
- 340 PRINT "[CLS]";S;" SWAPS OCCCURRED"
- 350 IF S> = 1 THEN 260
- 360 PRINT
- 370 PRINT "ALL SORTED !"
- 380 REM**SIMPLE OUTPUT ROUTINE
- 390 PRINT
- 400 PRINT "HIT ANY KEY TO LIST"
- 410 GET R\$:IF R\$ = "" THEN 410
- 420 PRINT "[CLS]"
- 430 FOR LP = 0 TO CT
- 440 PRINT A\$(LP)
- 450 NEXT LP
- 460 END
- 470 REM**LINELOOPOUTPUT
- 480 PRINT
- 490 PRINT "HOW MANY LINES ON YOUR VDU";
- 500 INPUT SL
- 510 SL = SL 1:LP = 0
- 520 FOR P = LP TO LP + SL
- 530 PRINT AS(P)
- 540 NEXT P
- 550 PRINT "HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
- 560 PRINT " '\$' WILL BREAK.
- 570 GET K\$:IF K\$ = "" THEN 570
- 580 IF K\$ = "\$" THEN END
- 590 IF CT-LP < SL THEN 520
- 600 SL = CT-LP
- 610 GOTO 520
- 620 END

The complete program listing, see the text for suggested enhancements.

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SKI-RUN

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The following program simulates a slalom ski run on a Sharp MZ-80 K system. In order to make the program run on other systems, flowcharts have been given and some explanation of the Sharp's peculiarities are described.

The object of the game is simple, you must reach the bottom of the course in the shortest possible time, without missing any gates and without going off the edge of the course.

Game Rules

There are two kinds of course available, a standard, preprogrammed run of quite reasonable difficulty and a randomly generated course, which is usually easier. The data statements for the standard course are stored in lines 450 to 470 and may be removed, or re-programmed, if required. In both cases you can preview your course. Instructions are given within the program for operation and should cause no problems, if you don't like the musical tune that introduces the game, or if you are converting to another system, the segment from 200 to 290 is responsible.

The game may be speeded up by inputting a number not greater than two digits larger than the number displayed in the top left hand corner. The program as listed takes around 4K of RAM and will fit into all the MZ-80 K models.

Program Notes

Although the game was originally written for the Sharp version of BASIC it should prove fairly easy to implement on any other system that has a memory mapped screen and uses an Extended BASIC such as the Apple or Superboard. The screen locations are from 53249 in the top left hand corner with a line length of 40 characters and 25 screen lines. The two POKEd codes, 202 and 0, are respectively a 'little man' graphic and a blank graphic. These are found in lines 710.

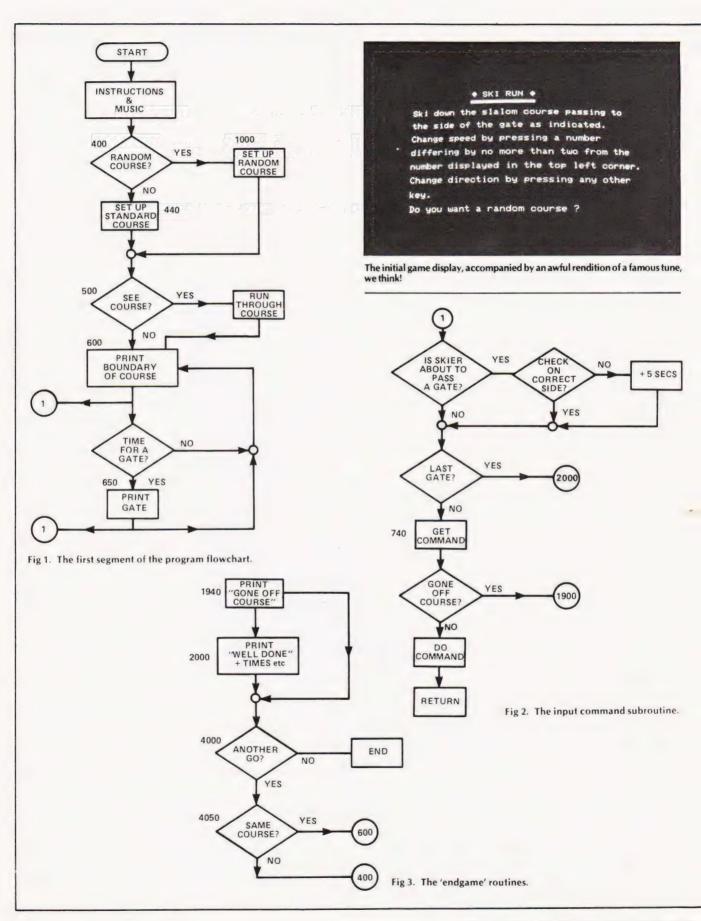
We have replaced all the potentially confusing symbols with names, the cursor controls are to our normal standards. The borders of the course are vertical hatched lines, or any graphic you prefer, and these are called 'Border' and occur in lines 610, 630 and 650, the PEEK code for these is inspected in line 740 and is, in the original case 199. The

in the original case, 188. The gates are printed as strings in line 640 and consist of a circle, the left arrows and another circle for the left hand gate and a filled-in circle, two right arrows and then another filled-in circle for the right hand gate. Once again these are checked for a correct pass in lines 900 to 940, the USR(62) command causes a 'beep'.

Apart from these few graphics symbols there only remains the MUSIC command which may, or may not, be available on other systems. If you don't have the facility then simply remove the following lines from the program; 200-290. 560 TEMPO 7 from line 1900, 1910-1930, TEMPO 6 from line 2000, 2010, and MUSIC 'R9' from 4000.

We are grateful to Sharp Electronics (UK) Ltd for the provision of a printout of

the game at short notice.

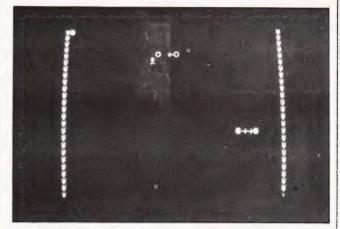


SKI-RUN



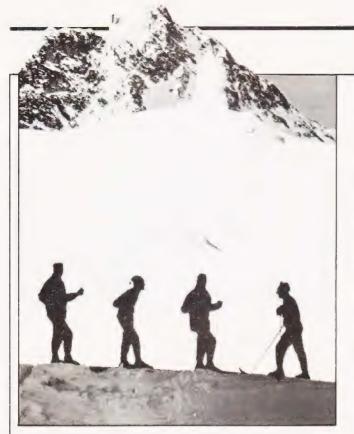
The game display after running over the edge of the course.

- 20 REM !!! SLALOM SKI RUN GAME !!! 30 REM !! By R.L.Tucker — Jan. '80 !! 40 REM 100 PRINT '' [CLS]'' + TAB(11) + '' ◆ SKI RUN ◆'' 110 PRINT TAB(11) + _____ [CD]'' 120 PRINT ''Ski down the slalom course passing to [CD]'' 130 PRINT ''the side of the gate as indicated. [CD]'' 140 PRINT ''Change speed by pressing a
- number [CD]" 150 PRINT "differing by no more than two from the
- [CD]"
- 160 PRINT "number displayed in the top left corner."
- 170 PRINT "Change direction by pressing any other [CD]"
- 180 PRINT "key."
- 200 DIM M\$(9):M\$(0) = "FOROFOROFOR2FOROFORO FORO"
- 210 M\$(1) = " CORO # AORO COROAORO COROGO"
- 220 M\$(2) = "R0 COROF2R0E2R0F2R0"
- 230 M\$(3) = "G2R0A2R0"
- 240 M\$(4) = "FOROEORODOROFOROCOROFORO_# A2R0_A2"
- 250 M\$(5) = ''R0_#A2R0'':M\$(6) = ''C2R0D2R0 # A0R0A0R0G0R0 #A0''
- 260 M\$(7) = "ROFORO # AOROE2ROD2ROE2ROF2"
- 270 M\$(8) = ''ROG2RO⁻CORO # AOROAOROGOROA ORO # AORO⁻CORO # AORO⁻CO''
- 280 M\$(9) = ''ROAOROGOROFOROGOROAORO # AOROGOROEOROCOROF3''
- 290 TEMPO 4:FOR I=0 TO 9:MUSIC M\$(I):NEXT: MUSIC M\$(0)
- 299 REM*Start of run
- 300 CLR:DEF FNA(X) = INT(X/60):DEF FNB(X) = X - 60*FNA(X)
- 310 DIM X(30), Y(30)
- 400 PRINT "[CD]Do you want a random course?";
- 410 GET I\$:IF I\$ = " "GOTO 410
- 420 IF ASC(I\$) = 89 THEN PRINT "Yes":GOSUB 1000:GOTO 500



A mid-game picture showing the speed factor top left and the "little man" passing through a gate.

- 429 REM*Lay out set course
- 430 PRINT "No"
- 440 FOR I = 1 TO 30:READ X(I),Y(I):NEXT:RESTORE 450 DATA20,1,30,9,17,9,27,7,21,5,27,5,21,5,27,5,21,
- 5,31,8 460 DATA20,8,26,5,16,8,21,5,11,8,30,15,11,15,21,8, 11,8,23,8
- 470 DATA17,5,23,5,17,5,23,5,17,5,30,10,17,9,27,8,7, 17,20,9
- 500 PRINT "[CD]Do you want to see the course before [CD]":PRINT "you start?"
- 510 GET I\$:IF I\$ = " " GOTO 510
- 520 IF ASC(1\$) = 89 THEN H = 1:GOTO 600
- 530 IF ASC(1\$) < >78 GOTO 510
- 540 GOTO 600
- 549 REM*Run proper starts here
- 550 PRINT " [HOM] [2 CR] [CD] Now you start your run – good luck !" : H=0
- 560 TEMPO 4: MUSIC "R9"
- 600 PRINT '' [CLS]'':M = 0:N = 0:PP = 0:V = 19:C = 2: X = 53468:N1 = 1:TI\$ = ''000000''
- 610 POKE X,202:FOR K = 1 TO 23:PRINT '' [Border]'';TAB(38);'' [Border]'': NEXT
- 619 REM*Main control loop
- 620 FOR G = 1 TO 30
- 630 FOR I = 1 TO Y(G):PRINT '' [Border]'';TAB(38); '' [Border]'' :GOSUB 700:NEXT I
- 640 G\$ = " [left gate]":IF G/2 = INT(G/2) THEN G\$ = " [right gate]"
- 650 PRINT " [Border]";TAB(X(G));G\$; TAB(38);" [Border]"
- 660 GOSUB 700:NEXT G
- 670 IF H = 1 GOTO 550
- 680 PRINT "\$\$";TAB(37);"\$\$"
- 690 GOSUB 700:GOTO 680
- 699 REM*Move skier
- 700 N = N + 1 : IF H = 1 THEN RETURN
- 710 POKE X 40,0:POKE X + C,202:X = X + C
- 720 IF N = Y(N1) + V THEN N1 = N1 + 1:V = 1:N = 0: GOSUB 900



730 IF N1 = 31 GOTO 2000 740 GET M\$:IF (M\$ = " ")*(PEEK(X + C) = 188) GOTO 1900 750 IF M\$ =" " GOTO 790 760 IF VAL(M\$) = 0 THEN C = - C:GOTO 790 770 IF ABS(VAL(M\$) - M) > 2 GOTO 790 $780 M = VAL(M_{s})$ 790 POKE 53249, ASC(STR\$(M)) - 16 800 FOR D = 1 TO 45 - 10* M:NEXT D:RETURN 899 REM*Passing gate 900 IF N1/2=INT(N1/2) GOTO 930 910 IF X < X(N1-1) + 53450 THEN PP = PP + 5 :USR(62) 920 RETURN 930 IF X > X(N1-1) + 53449 THEN PP = PP + 5 :USR(62) 940 RETURN 999 REM*Work out random course 1000 X(1) = 15; Y(1) = 6; X1 = 151010 FOR I=2 TO 30 $1020 Y = INT(RND(1)^8) + 4; Y(I) = Y$ 1030 IF 1/2=INT(1/2) GOTO 1100 1040 X = X1 - 2*Y + 4:GOTO 1200 $1100 X = X1 + 2^{*}Y - 4$ 1200 IF X>31 THEN X = X - 1:GOTO 1200 1210 IF X < 4 THEN X = X + 1:GOTO 1210 1300 X(I) = X:X1 = X:NEXT:RETURN1899 REM*End messages etc. 1900 POKE X,0:TEMPO 7 1910 FOR I=1 TO 3 1920 MUSIC " CO_#CO_DO_#DO_EO_#E0_F0_# F0_G0_#G0_A0_#A0_B0_#B0" 1930 NEXT 1940 PRINT "[HOM] [3 CR]You've gone off the course !! [3 CD] : GOTO 4000

SKI RUN

- 2000 PRINT " [HOM] [3 CR]You've completed the course [CD]" : TEMPO 6
- 2010 MUSIC '' B0TA0TG0TF0TE0TD0TC0TD0TE0TF0T G0TA0TB0TA0TG0TF0TE0TD0TC0''
- 2020 TT\$ = TI\$:PP\$ = STR\$(FNB(PP)):T2\$ = STR\$(FNB (VAL(RIGHT\$(TT\$,2)) + FNB(PP)))
- 2030 T1 = FNA(VAL(RIGHT\$(TT\$,2)) + FNB(PP)) + VAL (LEFT\$(TT\$,4)) + FNA(PP)
- 2040 IF LEN(PP\$) = 2 GOTO 2060
- 2050 PP\$ = "0" + PP\$

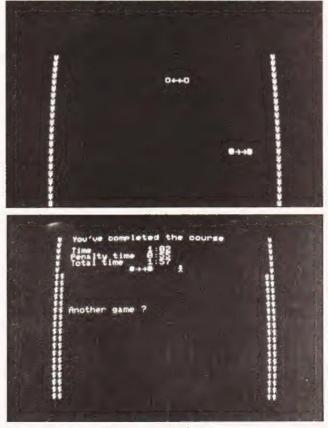
2060 IF LEN(T2\$) = 2 GOTO 3000

- 2070 T2\$ = ''0'' + T2\$
- 3000 PRINT "[3 CR]Time";TAB(16);VAL(LEFT\$(TT\$, 4));":";RIGHT\$(TT\$,2)
- 3010 PRINT "[3 CR]Penalty time";TAB(16);FNA(PP). ":";PP\$
- 3020 PRINT " [3 CR]Total time"; TAB(16); T1; ": "; T2\$ PRINT " [5 CD]"

4000 PRINT "[3 CR]Another game ?":MUSIC "R9"

- 4010 GET I\$:IF I\$ = " " GOTO 4010
- 4020 IF ASC(I\$) = 89 GOTO 4050
- 4030 IF ASC(1\$) < >78 GOTO 4010
- 4040 PRINT " [CLS]": END
- 4050 PRINT " [CLS] [2 CD]Same course?";
- 4060 GET I\$:IF I\$ = " " GOTO 4060
- 4070 IF ASC(I\$) = 89 THEN RUN 600
- 4090 PRINT "No": H = 0: RUN 400

The complete program listing for Ski-Run. See the text for conversion notes.



Yet more game shots and the 'endgame' display.

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his version of a well-known game has been written to run on an unexpanded NASCOM1 under the control of the NAS-SYS monitor. It should be possible to convert it for other monitors.

The program should be executed from OC87. The board is displayed on the screen as a grid of 8 x 8 dots. The three questions asked should be answered by entering the initial letter of the desired response. The second question selects the level of play.

Scenario

The rules, for those who don't already know, are as follows: The player and the computer take it in turns to place one of their pieces on the board; and in doing so you must outflank one or more of your opponent's pieces in one or more directions, turning them into yours. The person with the most pieces left at the end of the game wins.

Make your moves by entering the number for the row and then the letter for the column. Illegal moves are detected and you must then make another move. If you are unable to move you must forfeit your turn by entering 8,U. At the end of the game the result is displayed and the NASCOM is halted, so to play another game you must execute the program again.

OTHELLO A Computer Game for the NASCOM 1 (with NAS-SYS monitor)

i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	0. 00	5 ip. ii			
EXECUTE FROM	4 OC87				
0C80 0C84 0C87 0C8A 0C8D 0C90 0C92 L1 0C94 0C95	4F 4C EF 21 11 0E ED 13 B9	54 4C 0C 80 DA 07 A0	48 4F 00 0C 0B	45	TITLE AS AN ASCII STRING RST PRS CLEAR SCREEN LD HL, 0C80 LD DE, 0BDA LD C, 07 LDI INC DE CP C
0C96 0C98 0C98 0C9D 0C9F L2 0CA0 0CA1 0CA2	20 21 06 0E 71 0C 23 23	FA 9A 08 41	08		JRNZ L1 LD HL, 089A LD B, 08 LD C, 41 LD (HL), C INC C INC HL INC HL
0CA3 0CA5 0CA8 0CA8 0CAB 0CAD L3 0CAE 0CB0 0CB1 L4 0CB2	10 21 16 D9 06 D9 06 72 23 23	FA D8 31 08 08	08		DJNZ L2 LD HL, 08D8 LD D, 31 EXX LD B, 08 EXX LD B, 08 LD (HL), D INC HL INC HL
0CB3 0CB5 0CB7 0CB8 0CBA 0CBB 0CBB	36 10 14 0E 09 D9 10	2E FA 30 EF			LD (HL), 2E DJNZ L4 INC D LD C, 30 ADD HL, BC EXX DJNZ L3
0CBE 0CC1 0CC3 0CC4	21 36 23 23	A0 00	09		LD HL, 09A0 LD (HL), 00 INC HL INC HL

		-	-	-	
		U		Н	ELLO
0005	36 21	FF	09		LD (HL), FF LD HL, 09E0
OCC7 OCCA OCCC	36 23	E0 FF	09		LD HL), FF INC HL
OCCD OCCE OCD0	23 36 21	00 19	08		INC HL LD (HL), 00 LD HL, 0819
0CD3 0CD7	DD 22	21 29	00	08	LD IX, 0800 LD (0C29), HL
OCDA OCDB OCDF	EF 42 4B	4C 20	41 4F	43 52	BLACK OR WHITE?
OCE3 OCE7	20 54	57 45	48 3F	49 00	
OCEB L5 OCEC OCEE	CF FE CC	42 49	OD		RST RIN CP, 42 CALL Z, BLACK
OCF1 OCF3	28 FE	05 57			JRZ L6 CP, 57
OCF5 OCF8 L6 OCFA	CC 20 EF	4D Fî	0D		CALL Z, WHITE JRNZ L5 RST PRS
OCFB OCFD	1B 22	00 29	00		ESC LD (0C29), HL
0D00 0D01 0D05	EF 42 20	45 4F	53 52	54 20	RST PRS BEST OR WORST?
0D09 0D0D	57 54	4F 3F	52 00	53	
0D10 L7 0D12 0D14	D7 FE CC	4C 42 54	0D		RST RCAL L11 CP42 CALL 2, BEST
0D17 0D19	28 FE	05 57	0.0		JRZ L8 CP 57
0D1B 0D1E L8 0D20	CC 20 00	59 F0	0D		CALL Z, WORST JRNZ L7 NOP
0D21 0D22 L9 0D25	00 CD EF	2A	DF		NOP CALL LINE RST PRS
0D26 0D2A	46 54	49 20	52 4F	53 52	FIRST OR SECOND?
0D2E 0D32 0D36	20 4 F 00	53 4E	45 44	43 3F	
0D37 0D38	CF F5				RST RIN PUSH AF
OD39 OD3A OD3C	EF 1B F1	00			RST PRS ESC POP AF
0D3D 0D3F 0D42	FE CA FE	46 7C 53	OD		CP 46 JP Z. YOU CP 53
0D44 0D47	CA 18	03 D9	OE		JP Z COMP JR 19
0D49 BLACK 0D4B 0D4D WHITE	0E 18 0E	00 02 FF			LD C. 00 JR L10 LD C. FF
0D4F L10 0D50	79 DD	77	01		LD A, C LD (IX + 1), A
0D53 0D54 BEST 0D58	C9 DD C9	36	00	01	RET LD (IX + 00), 01 RET
0D59 WORST 0D5D	DD C9 DF	36	00	00	LD (IX + 00),00 RET
0D5E L11 0D60 0D61	04 30	62 FB			RST SCAL IN INC B JRNC L11
0D63 0D64 0D65	F5 78 ED	4F			PUSH AF LD A, B LD R, A
0D67 0D68	F1 C9		0.5		POP AF RET
0D69 0D6C 0D6D	CD EF 49	2A 20	0F 46	4F]	CALL LINE RST PRS
0D71 0D75	52 54	46 00	45	49	I FORFEIT
0D77 0D79	DF 79	5D			RST SCAL TDEL LD A,C

07A 07B 07C YOU	2F 4F DD	36	03	00	CPL LD C, A LD (IX + 03),00	0E25 0E27 L21	28 23	OF			JR Z L22 INC HL INC HL
080 L12	CD E ^e	2A	OF	-	CALL LINE RST PRS	0E28 0E29 0E2B	23 10 11	F4 30	00		DJNZ L20 LD DE, 0030
984 988 98C	59 20 45	4F 4D 20	55 4F 00	52 56	YOUR MOVE	OE2E OE2F OE30	19 D9 10	EA			ADD HL, DE EXX DJNZ L19
08F	DF	7B		-	RST SCAL BLINK	OE32	D9				EXX
991 992	F7 D6	31			RST ROUT SUB 31	0E33 0E36 L22	C3 DD	65 36	0E 06	00	JP 0E65 LD (IX + 06),00
94	εA	80	OD		JP M 0D80	OE3A LZZ	CD	AB	OE	00	CALL MOVE
97	D6	80	05		SUB 08	0E3D	3E	00	0.1		LD A, 00
190 190	F2 C5	80 08	OD		JP P 0080 ADD 08	OE3F OE42	DD 28	BE E3	04		CP, (IX + 04) JBZ L21
9E	47				LC B. A	0E44	CD	37	OF		CALL WEIGHT
9F	DF DF	69 78			RST SCAL SPACE	0E47	DD	7E	04 05		LD A, (IX + 04) SUB (IX - 05)
A3	E7	18			RST SCAL BLINK RST RCUT	OE4A OE4D	DD FA	96 27	05 OE		JP M 0E27
A4	D6	41			SUB 41	OE50	28	CB			JRZL24
A6 A9	FA D6	80 08	OD		JP M OD80	0E52 L23	DD	7E	04		LD A, (IX + 04)
AB	FE	0C			SUB 08 CP. 0C	0E55 0E58	DD 22	77 07	05 08		LD (IX + 05),A LD (0807),HL
AD	28	56			JR Z L17	0E5B	18	CA			JR L21
AF BO	A7 F2	arr	00		A D A 08D0 9 9L	OE5D L24	ED	5F			LDA, R
83	Cô	80 08	OD		ADD 08	OE5F CE61	E6 28	40 C4			AND 40 JR Z L21
85	16	00			LD D, 00	OE63	18	ED			JR L23
87 88	5F	5.4	00		LDEA	CE65	3E	FE	05		LD A, FE
88	21 CB	DA 23	08		LD HL 08DA SLA, E	CE67 CE6A	DD CA	BE	O5 OF		CP (IX + 05) JP Z 0F8A
BD	19				ADD HL, DE	OE6D	2.A	07	30		LD HL, (0807)
BE	11	40	00		LD DE. 0040	CE70	DD	36	06	01	LD (IX + 6), 01
C1 L13 C2	19 10	FD			ADD HL, DE DJNZ L13	0E74 0E77	CD CD	10 A8	OF		CALL FLASH CALL MOVE
C4	3E	2E			LD A, 2E	CE7A	CD	:0	OF		CALL FLASH
C6	BE				CP, HL	CE7D	C3	79	OD		JP 0D 79
C7 C9	20 CD	05 80	OE		JRNZ L14 CALL CHECK	CE80 CHECK CE81	E5 FD	£1			PUSH HL POP IY
CC	28	16	UL		JR Z L16	CE83	79	L 1			LD A, C
CE L14	CD	2A	OF		CALL LINE	CE84	2F		0.5		CPL
D1 D2	EF 42	41	44	20	RST PRS	CE85 CE88	FD C8	BE	BE		CP (IY + BE) RET Z
D6	4D	4F	56	45	BAD MOVE	CE89	FD	BE	СО		CP (IY + CO)
DA	00	=0		1	100 00	0E8C	C8	DE	00		RET Z
DB DD L15	06 3E	E0 F0			LD B, EO LD A, FO	0E8D 0E90	FD C8	BE	C2		CP (IY + C2) RET Z
DF	FF	10			RST RDEL	0E91	FD	BE	FE		CP (IY + FE)
EO	10	FB			DJNZ L15	0E94	C8				RETZ
E2 E4 L16	18 DD	9C 36	06	00	JR L12 LD (IX + 06), 00	0E95 0E98	FD C8	BE	02		CP (IY + 02) RET
E8	CD	A8	OE	00	CALL MOVE	0E99	FD	BE	3E		CP (IY + 3E
EB	00				NOP	0E9C	C8				RETZ
EC ED	00				NOP	0E9D 0EA0	FD C8	BE	40		CP (IY + 40) RET Z
EE	00				NOP	0EA1	FD	BE	42		CP (IY + 42!
EF	3E	00 BE	04		LD A, 00 CP (IX + 04)	OEA4	C8				RET Z
=1 =4	DD 28	D8	Uns		JR Z, L14	OEA5 OEA6	B4 C9				OR H RET
F6	DD	36	00	01	LD (IX + 06),C1	OEA7	00				NOP
FA	60 60	10 A8	OF OE		CALL FLASH CALL MOVE	OEA8 MOVE OEA9	C5 E5				PUSH BC PUSH HL
FD X0	co	10	OF		CALL FLASH	OEAA	EE				PUSH HL
COMP	18	04			JR L18	OEAB	FD	E1			POP IY
05 117		36 2A	03 0F	01	LD (IX + 03),01 CALL LINE	OEAD OEB1	DD 06	36 08	04	00	LD (IX + 4), 00 LD B, 08
09 L18	DF	50	U.C.		RST SCAL TDEL	OEB3	11	FF	OE		LD DE, OEFF
DE	79				LD A. C	0E86 L25	14				LD A, (DE)
DF I	2F				CPL LD C. A	CEB7	67 13				LD H. A INC DE
10	4F 00				NOP	CEB8 CEB9	13 1A				LD A, (DE)
12	OD	36	05	FE	LD (IX + 5) FE	CEBA	6F				LD L. A
16	21	DA	80		LD HL, 08DA	CEBB	13				INC DE
19	D9 06	08			EXX LD B, 08	CEBC CEBD	E5 10	F7			PUSH HL DJNZ L25
IC 119	D9	50			EXX	CEBF	00				NOP
	06	80			LD B. 08	CECO	00	00			N.OP
IF L20 21	3E BE	2E			LD A, 2E CP, HL	OEC1 OEC3 L26	06 79	08			LD B. 08 LD A. C
	CC	80	0E		CALL Z CHECK	OEC4	2F				CPL

JR Z 140 OF6E 28 09 03 JRZ L31 0EDF 28 **OF70** FE 07 CP 07 C1 POP BC OEE1 0F72 09 JRZL41 28 OEE2 18 E9 JR L27 CP 06 **OF74** FE 06 0EE4 L31 DD 7E C4 LD A. (IX+4) JR Z L42 0F76 09 28 OEE7 ADD A B 80 BET **DE78** 03 77 04 DD OFF8 LD (IX+4),A 03 LD A. 03 0F79 L40 3E 01 OFER 3E LD A, 01 **0F78** 18 06 JR 143 CP (IX + 6) OFED DD BE 06 LD A. FF FF. OF7D 1.41 3E JR NZ L33 0EE0 20 07 OF7F 18 02 **JR L43** PUSH IY OEE2 ED E5 OF81 L42 3E 02 LD A, 02 0EF4 E1 POP HL OF83 L43 DD 86 04 ADD (IX + 4) 0EF5 L32 19 ADD HL, DE 0F86 77 <u>n</u>4 LD (IX+4),A 0EF6 71 LD (HL),C 0F89 C9 RET FC OEF7 DJNZ L32 OF8A LD E. 00 1E 00 0EF9 L33 POP BC C1 LD A, 01 OF8C 3E **DEFA** 10 C7 DJNZ 126 OF8E DD BE CP 11X + 31 OEFC L34 E1 POP HL 0F91 C2 JP NZ 0D69 69 OEFD POP BC C1 **OF94** LDA, (IX + 1) DD OFFF C9 RET RST RCAL L44 0697 18 OFFF FF BE FF C0 LD D. E 0599 FF FE 53 OF03 ËĒ TABLE OF C2 OF9A 2E CPL 0F07 00 02 00 3E DISPLACEMENTS 0F9B 1E 00 LD E. 00 0F08 00 40 00 42 OF9D D7 12 RST RCAL L44 OFOF 00 NOP OF9F CD 2A OF CALL LINE OF10 FLASH 06 03 LD B, 03 OFA2 LD A, D 7A 0F12 L35 36 2E LD (HL),2E OFA3 93 SUS E 0F14 D9 EXX OFA4 FA CE OF JP M OFCE 0F15 06 20 LD B, 20 OFA7 D3 OF JP NZ OFD3 0F17 L36 FO 3E IDA FO RST PRS OFAA FF 0F19 FF RST RDEL OFAB 44 52 41 57 DRAW 0F1A 10 FB DJNZ L36 OFAF 00 OF1C D9 EXX OFB0 76 HALT 0F1D 71 LD (HL),C OFB1 L44 21 DA 08 LD HL, 08DA OF1E D9 EXX OFB4 D9 EXX 0F1F 06 20 LD B, 20 OFB5 06 08 LD B, 08 0F21 L37 FO 3E LD A, FO OFB7 1.45 D9 EXX 0F23 EF RST RDEL OFB8 06 08 LD B. 08 0F24 10 FB DJNZ L37 OFBA L46 BE CP (HL) 0F26 D9 FXX **OFBB** OE JR Z L49 28 0F27 E9 DJNZ L35 OFBD L47 INC HL 0F29 C9 RET OFBE 23 INC HL 0F2A LINE 21 19 0B LD HL, 0B19 OFBE FQ DJNZ L46 0E2D 22 29 0C LD (0C29), HL OFC1 06 30 LD B. 30 0F30 EF 1B 00 RST PRS ESC OFC3 L48 23 INC HL DF33 22 29 0C LD (0C29), HL OFC4 10 FD DJNZ L48 0E36 RET C9 OFC6 D9 EXX 0F37 WEIGHT 00 OFC7 3F LD A,00 10 EE D.INZ 145 **GF39** DD BE 00 CP (IX + 00) OFC9 D9 EXX OF3C C8 RET Z OFCA C9 RET 0F3D C5 PUSH BC OFCB L49 10 INC E OF3E PUSH HL E5 OFCC FF 18 **JR L47** 0F3F E5 PUSH HL OFCE ËF RST PRS 0F40 40 LD B. 40 06 OFCF 49 00 0F42 11 FF LD DE FFCO OFD1 18 05 **JR L50** 0F45 0B D7 RST RCAL L38 OFD3 EF RST PRS POP HI 0F47 0FD4 59 4F 55 00 YOU 0F48 06 30 LDB. 30 0FD8 L50 ΞF RST PRS 0E4A 11 FE FF LD DE, FFFE OFD9 20 57 49 4E WIN OF4D D7 03 RST RCAL L38 OFDD 00 OF4F E1 POP HL OFDE 76 HALT

0F50

0F51

0F53

0F54

0F56

0F57

0F59

OF58

OF5D

OF5E

0F60

0562

0F64

0F66

0F68

OF6A

OF6C

0F5C L39

0552 138

C1

<u>C</u>9

19

7E

E6

88

20

D7

C9

00

7E

F6

FF

28

FF

28

FF

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01

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08

COMPUTING TODAY SEPTEMBER 1980

OEC5

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0EDC

OEDE

OEDD L30

OECD L27

0ED1 L28

0ED4 129

ED

E1

D1

19

BE

28

18

C5

06

19

BE

20 04

18

00

00

2F

BE

E5

04

F4

28

01

05

F9

PUSH IY

POP HL

POP DE

CP (HL)

JR L34

JR Z L28

DJNZ L26

PUSH BC

LD B. 01

CP (HL)

INC B

NOP

NOP

CPL

CP (HL)

IB 1 29

JR NZ L30

ADD HL. DE

ADD HL, DE

37

OTHELLO!

POP BC

ADD HL DF

ED A. (HL)

JR NZ L38

LD A. IHLI

AND, OF

JRZ L40

JRZ L41

JRZ L42

CP. 01

CP 02

CP 03

CP 08

RST RCAL L39

AND FO

CP B

RET

NOP

RET



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ODORE

Henry Budgett

NEW BRAIN REPORT

Cramming power into little boxes seems to be this month's speciality-another CT exclusive report!

aving seen the Newbury New Brain at a recent press launch and reported on the product in our News a couple of months ago I decided to take a much more detailed look at the machine when production started. Through the generosity of Newbear Computing Store, the Newbury subsidiary, I managed to get hold of the supposed first production prototype of the MB version. Now as this was the first machine 'out on the streets' I was prepared to make the occasional allowance for quirks but, as will soon be revealed, we seem to have obtained either a 'Friday afternoon' machine or, more likely, a demonstration model not intended for sale at all.

Potted History

Newbury Labs are one of the biggest UK manufacturers of VDUs and have a very high reputation in the professional marketplace. In many ways this sytem is a logical extension of their current product range into the field of personal computers and really represents an intelligent, hand-held terminal for professional use rather than a custom designed 'home computer'.

The original concept of the New Brain goes back several years and is probably attributable to Clive Sinclair's 'Sinclair Radionics' Model X. Indeed many of the features suggested for the computer that became the Sinclair ZX80 are to be found here. Strong indications are that the Model X project was moved, lock stock and barrel, to Newbury by the financing body. Yes, as you may have guessed, both Sinclair Radionics and Newbury have government backing. In the case of Newbury the backing comes through their parent company, Data Recording Instruments, which is wholly government owned.

Having taken the project over Newbury made a very good job of finishing it off and the system will be hard to beat when all the usual teething troubles are ironed out. Indeed the system has been adopted as a 'standard' by a large national body and will be making nationwide appearances, albeit in a slightly different guise. I can't reveal more but if the scheme works and I have no reason to believe it won't then it may prove to be one of the most spectacular educational projects ever undertaken in the UK.

Technical Briefs

The nitty gritty of the New Brain internals was rather difficult to establish as we were under oath not to open it. There are three versions being produced, M which uses TV display via a modulator or straight to a monitor and has no battery power,



MB which has ten hour battery back-up and uses a one-line display system and the top of the range MBS model which has a 200 hour re-chargeable supply and the one-line display.

The housing is not much bigger than a normal keyboard unit, 261mm long by 155mm by 50mm thick at the back. The unit has a slight rake to the keyboard area and is very solidly made from ABS plastic in the 'house colours' of cream and chocolate. It is a very nicely balanced machine and can be used onehanded. The key layout is of a standard QWERTY type with all keys on a 'normal' pitch but with slightly smaller top size than your typewriter. The bottom key row contains the editing and cursor controls and, apart from one button labelled VIEWDATA all is absolutely normal. At this point we started to notice some funny little cracks in the lettering on the keytops, they were Letrasetted rather than being shot moulded, and one or two keys had legends missing.

The keyboard is complemented by a single line display system based on a gas discharge type with 14 segments in a 16 character strip. The actual line length is 80 characters and one can scroll left or right with the cursor keys. It was very unfortunate that we had seen the Sharp PC1211 in the same month because this system, although completely adequate, is no match for the superb LCD type featured on the other machine. It is totally unfair to draw comparisons between the two systems in terms of programming power but if I had to choose a display for the New Brain I'd go for the TV or video monitor output rather than the one-line.

Having described the display and keyboard it is well worth explaining how they actually work. Inside the machine is a specially programmed COPS chip from National Semi and it is this that looks after all the keyboard and display functions as well as loading inputted information into the system memory. It uses very little power, hence the battery source, and turns itself off if ignored for more than about a minute. It is only when you start to process information, typing RUN to a program for instance, that the main CPU, in the guise of a Z80A, is fired-up and takes over.

Internal memory capacity varies greatly depending on the variant you buy, the ROM memory contains the COPS program, the machine monitor and the version of BASIC you have chosen. Working memory is either static or dynamic RAM and expands to 4K in the static or 16K in dynamic. Presumably the battery powered versions use the dynamic RAM as an added power saver.

The Ins And Outs

It is in the area of I/O that the New Brain starts to show its true origins as an intelligent data terminal. As can be seen from the rear panel photograph there are quite a number of sockets and taking them in no particular order we have: full RS 232 interface, parallel bus expansion, eight bit sampled input, eight bit latched output, serial printer drive, two video outputs, two cassette interfaces with motor control, analogue input and analogue output. Also mounted on the rear is the main power switch, you use SHIFT to re-start the machine when it timesout, the charger input and two sensitivity controls for the cassette interfaces. To complement the array of sockets a number of leads are supplied with a plug on the end where it should have had a socket so we were unable to test this facility. As an added point of frustration we were missing the eight bit output socket completely and neither of the monitor drivers seemed to work at all. We would have loved to have tested all the remaining goodies but as the BASIC manual missed several pages of text on I/O control this was rather difficult. Phone calls to Newbury elicited the information that



Well laid out keyboard with proper spacing makes the unit easy to use. Legends are missing on some keys but this will be corrected before public release in September.

the OPEN OUT and OPEN IN commands perform the trick, the cassette is controlled by the usual SAVE "" and LOAD"" using the number two port for programs and the number one port for data.

BASICALLY Speaking

The unit we had under evaluation was equipped with an approximate 8K implementation of ANSI BASIC and under test this performed well, see Table 1 for the Benchmarks. Unfortunately the manual was not complete and some functions that we think must be in there somewhere refused to show themselves, string handling being a good example. Unlike the models shown at the Press launch this did have the cassette load and dump software inside and several other device handlers too. The mathematical functions give a ten digit accuracy and there are facilities for one or two dimensional arrays, although if you try and make them too big you are politely reminded that you don't have that much memory. Error codes like this are rather impersonal numeric codes and a good deal of manual thumbing occurred at first to find the reason for that inexplicable code 21, etc.

Among the options that are to be offered for the New Brain is a 16K run-time compiling BASIC but when this will arrive, along with the promised Pascal and COBOL is unsure. There is, as yet, no access to the Z80 processor for machine code programming but an assembler is under preparation.

Despite some of the initial familiarisation problems with the BASIC the only real idiocy is the fact that you work with a one-line display. If you load up you program which, say, prints out all the numbers between 1 and 1,000 you find that 1 appears on the display and then everything stops. After a bit of experimentation you find that hitting NEWLINE gives you the next number and so on. This meant that all the Benchmarks had to print their 'S' and 'E' indicators next to each other, a quirk which kept the reviewer up till about one in the morning cursing fluently every time he forgot to put the semi-colon in! Whilst the one-line display is convenient for portability it certainly doesn't match up to the quality of some of the other one-liners that we've seen, the Sharp and the HP both being excellent examples. Obviously when the machine is being used as a remote terminal you won't want to carry a monitor around with you but many of the planned add-ons will demand the use of video so it's probably a good idea to choose

your model from either the M which relies solely on video output or the MBS which is a fully portable machine, indeed the MB appears to be rather a lonely figure in the middle of the range.

Expanding Horizons

The future in add-ons is assured for the New Brain. Among the immediately planned extras are a Viewdata module, hence the button on the front, a Teletext decoder, more memory in terms of both ROM and RAM with the latter being bank selectable for megabyte freaks. All these and the others like fast digital cassette and disc interfaces will be in matching, stackable boxes. Presumably the internal bus outlet is buffered to some extent but if not then drivers will have to be inserted at an early point in the chain.

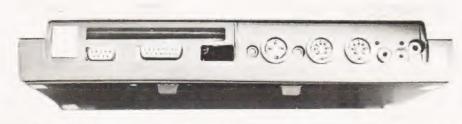
One odd thing about all this expansion capability that was thrown around like so much confetti is that the whole concept of the New Brain is that it is a portable system for use in field situations, it is not a rack or bus based machine. Okay, so the New Brain may be portable but why weigh it down with all these add-ons? Perhaps the briefly mentioned idea of building New Brain into a VDU chassis is the direction to take for laboratory and engineering people and leave the hand-held types for personal field terminals and so reviewers can do their work on trains in the morning.

Applications

Just who will buy the new machine is almost impossible to guess. The obvious markets such as education and research are probably firm favourites for the first bulk orders, certainly with the versatile I/O facilities. The next areas for conquest will probably be personal use for businessmen and scientists as well as the obvious home markets. To what extent the system will move into commercial areas is impossible to estimate, it could be used as a data capture terminal for travelling reps, (the power supply is a very convenient 12V) it might make the shop floor for warehousemen checking stocks or it could even appear as a low cost, intelligent Teletext or Viewdata terminal for those with the need. Unlike the other, fast appearing, rivals in the micro sized micro market it does have an excellent and well established company behind it and with the Governmental restrictions on buying other than standard, tested and approved equipment it does seem to have been born with a silver spoon somewhere in its anatomy - at least as far as government research establishments are concerned.

Conclusions

Given the portability and expandability of the system together with the professional approach to packaging Newbury have a potential winner on their hands. Given the fact that computers are going to get smaller, the New Brain probably represents the same kind of step in data terminals that the HP 85 represents in desktop computing. It was a great disappointment to find that several of the expected functions were not



implemented on our review model but doubtless because of our haste to obtain the first one we picked up a demo model.

If the event which was hinted at earlier occurs and Newbury can supply the demand from both the professional and personal market, they hope to be making around 2000 per month by the end of the year, then passengers on the Waterloo to Shepperton line can expect to see it more often.

Summary Of Features

Size	261mm by 155mm by 50mm
Keyboard	Full alphanumeric on standard pitch with cursor and special function keys
Display	16 character 14 segment gas discharge (green) with 80 character buffer
Language	Supplied with 8K BASIC, optional 16K run- time compiling BASIC. No machine code access.
CPU	Z80A for processing, custom COPS for keyboard and display functions.
Memory	2K static as standard, optional 4K static or 16K dynamic.
Power	3 variants; 12 V DC, 12 V DC plus 10 hour battery back-up, 12 V DC plus full battery supply giving approx 200 hours of use (less for continuous 'running')
Program Storage	Two cassette interfaces supporting pro- gram and data files.
Data Structure	1200 Baud transfer rate, 'soft' structured.
Additional I/O	Full RS 232, two 8 bit ports, two video out- puts, parallel bus port, analogue input and output.
Price	Model M£159 to model MBS at £249.
-	

Table 1. Benchmark test results, averaged over ten trials and with specified program modifications for one-line display.

Benchmark 1.	1.70 Seconds
Benchmark 2.	7.48 Seconds
Benchmark 3.	23.95 Seconds
Benchmark 4.	21.07 Seconds
Benchmark 5.	22.52 Seconds
Benchmark 6.	24.58 Seconds
Benchmark 7.	65.46 Seconds
Benchmark 8.	7.54 Seconds

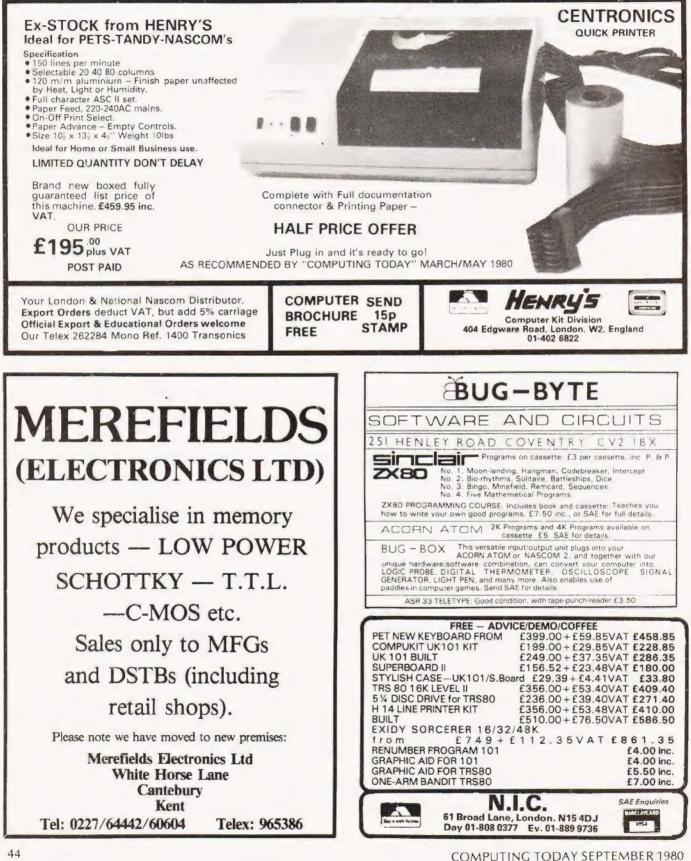
Note: All results were made with an electronic stopwatch and timed to 100th of a second, hence the two digit results.

Rear view of an MB NewBrain exposing all the various I/O connectors, the bus port and the missing socket.

AS RECOMMENDED BY COMPUTING TODAY - THE CENTRONICS 'MICRO-PRINTER'

Ask most people what they would like as their first peripheral and the chances are they will say "Printer". Here is an attractive electrostatic printer from the famous firm of Centronics. Capable of printing in three sizes of typeface it is easily attached to your machine by way of the parallel interface. The logic is fully TTL compatible and STROBE, Acknowledge and Busy lines are provided to make life easy

"Cost of this wonderful peripheral is a mere $\pounds 195.00 + VAT$ The printer comes complete with documentation, connector and cleaning paper as well as a roll of the printing paper." (extract from COMPUTING TODAY).



G. Phillips

MK14 UPGRADE

Add a second CPU and double on the MK14's capability!

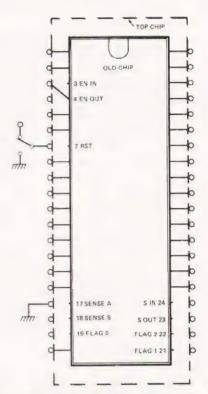
There are many times, when running programs on the Mk14, that it would be useful to keep the program running, but at the same time switch back to the monitor to see what is happening inside the machine! A good example is where a program is being loaded off cassette and you have to wait a minute for the load to finish only to find the memory filled with rubbish. The following modification to any SC/MP system, such as the trusty (or rusty) Mk14, will give the machine such a facility

Constructional Notes

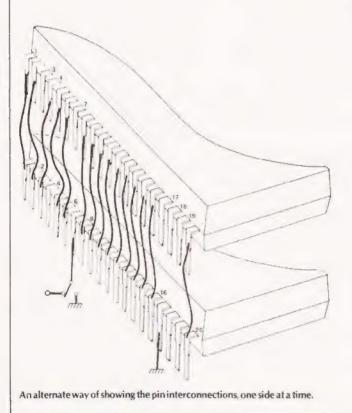
If you want your system to look neat, use ribbon cable connected at one end to all the pins on the 8060 SC/MP, the other end to a second SC/MP on a piece of veroboard.

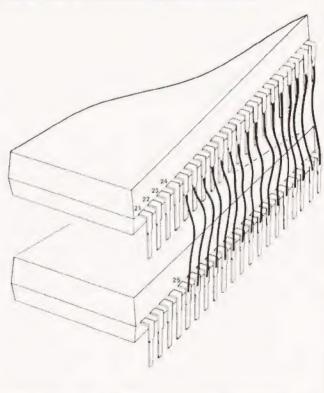
However, as the SC/MP chip is pretty tough, I soldered the second IC onto the first, having removed it from the socket of course! Whichever way you connect the SC/MP up, parallel wire all connections to the SC/MP's with the exception of pins: 3,4,7,17,18,19,21,22,23,24. Pin 3 of the new device should be connected to pin 4 of the old SC/MP. Pin 7 of the new SC/MP should be connected to a toggle switch, so that pin 7 is at either 5 V or 0 V, turning the second SC/MP on and off. Initially set the switch to 0 V, de-selecting the second machine. Connect pin 17 to 0 V.

All the other pins, i.e. 4,18,19,21,22,23,24 can be left unconnected. When you power up, the MK14 should behave normally, providing the toggle switch is correctly positioned. If not, then you are running the monitor program on two processors, which does not work properly. A good initial test is to load a program off tape, then switch to the other machine and watch the bytes being loaded!



Top view of the two CPU chips showing pin to pin connections.





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 ZX80 and manual: £69.52

 VAT: £10.43

 Post and packing FREE

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- Mains adaptor of 600 mA at 9 V DC nominal unregulated (available separately – see coupon)
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*Use a 600 mA at 9.9 DC nominal unregulated mains adaptor. Available from Sinclair (idesired (see coupon)

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The Sinclair ZX80 is not just another personal computer. Quite apart from its exceptionally low price, the ZX80 has two uniquely advanced components, the Sinclair BASIC interpreter, and the Sinclair teach yourself BASIC manual

The unique Sinclair BASIC interpreter offers remarkable programming advantages

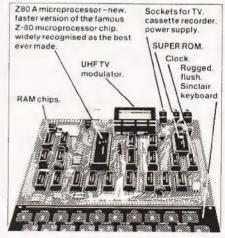
- Unique 'one-touch' key word entry: the ZX80 eliminates a great deal of tiresome typing. Key words (RUN, PRINT, LIST, etc.) have their own single-key entry.
- Unique syntax check. Only lines with correct syntax are accepted into programs. A cursor identifies errors immediately. This prevents entry of long and complicated programs with faults only discovered when you try to run them.
- Excellent string-handling capability takes up to 26 string variables of any length. All strings can undergo all relational tests (e.g. comparison). The ZX80 also has string inputto request a line of text when necessary. Strings do not need to be dimensioned.
- Up to 26 single dimension arrays
- FOR/NEXT loops nested up to 26
- Variable names of any length
- BASIC language also handles full Boolean anthmetic, conditional expressions, etc
 Exceptionally powerful edit facilities, allows
- modification of existing program lines
- Randomise function, useful for games and secret codes, as well as more serious applications
- Timer under program control
- PEEK and POKE enable entry of machine code instructions USR causes jump to a user's machine language sub-routine
- High-resolution graphics with 22 standard graphic symbols
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	Sinclair ZX80 Manual(s) (manual free with every ZX80 kit or ready-made computer)	5.00	
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We put last month's D to A circuit to practical use in control applications.

ast time we saw how to use a digital-to-analogue IC to derive an audio output from the microprocessor. Sound is just one of many kinds of analogue quantity. Others include the brightness of a lamp, the speed of a motor, and the position of the arm of a robot. This month we see how to control analogue functions of these kinds, so that we can put our micro-system in charge of models, micro-mice or a multitude of robots. But first, here is one more circuit for the audio-freak. It could also be useful in providing sound signals for games programs.

Voltage Controlled Oscillator

When we run the audio system the MPU is engaged *full-time* in controlling the system. Obviously, such a procedure is no use if we want the MPU to be running another program at the same time. Ideally, the MPU should spend *most* of its time in running the program, pausing only occasionally to initiate whatever sound signal is needed at that point. The VCO described here (Figs 1 & 2) is cheap and simple, though adequate for most purposes. Since it is an oscillator in its own right, it does not require the MPU to issue millisecond-by-millisecond instructions. The oscillator provides its own sounds, leaving the MPU to get on with running the game and (occasionally) to signal what *frequency* of oscillation is required.

The frequency at which the oscillator works is controlled by the voltage applied to its input. This is set by the digital-to-analogue converter, which is in turn controlled from the output ports of the micro system. You also need connections from the 0 V and + 5 V lines of the microprocessor system; these too can be taken from the audio interface board. If you are building the interface specially for these circuits, you may not want the audio amplifier and its associated components and you can omit these. The VCO can be accommodated on the audio interface board in the space thus saved. On the other hand, if you have already built the audio interface, you have an amplifier available and there is no need for the amplification stage of the VCO; omit Q3 and R6 and run a wire from C20 (on the VCO board) to F26 (on the audio board). This will feed the oscillator output to the amplifier when switch 1 is closed.

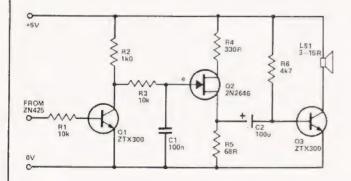


Fig.1. Circuit diagram for the VCO, the ZN425 is the D to A converter used in last month's project.

The VCO is based on a unijunction transistor, Q2. Current flows through R2 to C1, gradually charging it. The rate of charge is controlled by the output voltage of the ZN425. The lower the digital output from the MPU, the lower the voltage from the ZN425, the less Q1 is turned on, the higher the potential at the collector of Q1 and the more rapidly C1 is charged. C1 charges up to a certain potential, at which point it is suddenly discharged through Q2. The sudden flow of the current through emitter, base and R3, causes a sudden rise in potential at the base of Q1. As C1 is charged and discharged several hundred times a second, the pulsing current through R3 is amplified to produce sound of a constant pitch from the loudspeaker. The lower the digital output from the MPU, the higher the pitch of the sound.

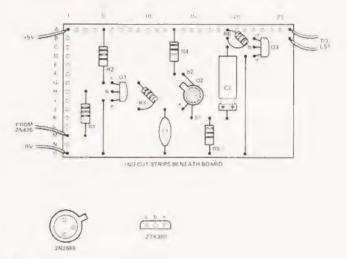


Fig.2. Veroboard layout for the VCO

PARTS LIST

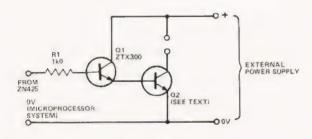
Resistors all ¼ W unless specified

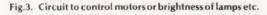
loudspeaker

MICROLINK

Control Software

To control this VCO we use short program segments similar to the test programs listed last month. At the beginning of the main program we list a segment to designate Port B as an 8-bit output, controlling the ZN425. These outputs would then normally be made allow, so that there is no sound. Later in the program, when a sound is required, we simply load accumulator with a value which will produce a sound of the reguired pitch, and store this value at Port B. The oscillator then emits the note required, and emits it continuously while the MPU continues with the main program. After a delay, the program may return to turn the oscillator off, or to change the pitch. The analogue output from the ZN425 can be fed to the circuit of Fig. 3, and used for controlling the brightness of a lamp, the speed of a motor, or the activity of any other voltage-sensitive system. This circuit uses an external power supply, so there is no problem with overloading the regulated supply of the micro system. The external supply may be a battery or a mains-powered DC power pack, with a voltage output up to 25 V. If you are using two ZTX300 transistors, the maximum current is 0.5A. This is enough for several small filament lamps, but greater power is generally required for running motors. If Q2 is replaced by a 2N3055 power transistor, motors requiring currents up to 15A may be controlled. The ZTX transistors can not withstand voltages greater than 25 V so, if you must use higher voltage, substitute a BC107 for Q1 and a 2N3055 for Q2, when voltages up to 45V may be used. Note that only the OV line is connected to the micro.





This circuit lets the motor lamps run at constant speed brightness for as long as the output port remains set at a given value. In the meantime the MPU can attend to other business. You can have a second ZN425 wired to Port A, and a second control circuit, like Fig. 3 wired to this. You then have independent control over two motors or other devices.

Stabilized Control For Motors

An improved circuit for controlling the speed of a motor is shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The operational amplifier acts to maintain a constant voltage across the motor terminals, no matter how much the back EMF of the motor varies with varying loads. This means that the motor runs at steady speed, even when it is suddenly required to accept an increased load. It also gives much more reliable control of the motor when running at very slow speeds. The inertia of a motor may prevent it from starting to turn at a slow speed, though once started it will turn slowly without difficulty. To overcome the inertia, the program can provide an initial burst of current, reducing this a few milliseconds later to the value required for running slowly. This initial 'kick' can be made so short as to be unnoticeable.

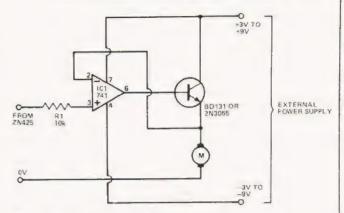


Fig.4. A more thorough circuit for motor control.

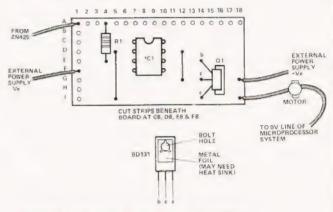


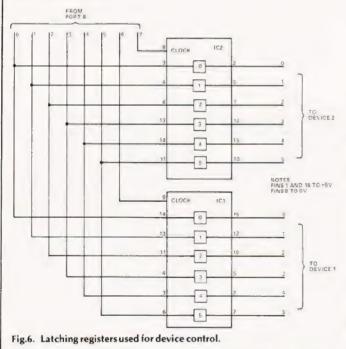
Fig.5. Veroboard layout for the motor speed controller.

Multiple Channel Control

With a robot or model of even moderate complexity there is likely to be the need to control several motors or other devices independently. Some of these may be under digital control, so may need no more than one or two ports each. Even so, with only 16 ports (A0-A7 and B0-B7) available from the I/O device one can soon run out of connecting links. Only two ZN425s can be connected, since these require 8 ports (8) bits) each. However, it is possible to economise in certain directions. For example, you may not need the fine level of control that the 8 bits provide (255 levels); perhaps only 4 bits (16 levels) will do. If so, you can run two ZN425s on Port B, leaving 8 channels for digital control on Port A. In other cases, 8-bit control may be impossible; for example, the full range of lamp brightness is obtained with values ranging from '85H' to '9CH' if we use the circuit of Fig. 3. Over this range the upper 3 bits are always '100', so we can wire the upper 3 inputs of the ZN425 to +5 V, 0 V and 0 V respectively. This frees 3 ports for other uses, such as digital control. One of the ports could be used to control a relay wired as a reversing switch. Thus you could control both the speed and direction of an electric motor. With this economical approach, programming can become rather complicated. If you can work out in advance exactly how many bits are really needed for each function, a little thought may save a lot of hardware.

Another way around the problem is to use the I/O device to drive a number of register latches, each of which is used to send data either to ZN425s or to devices under digital control. The latches act as memories external to the micro.

They remember the state of the output ports at any given moment and retain this information until they are instructed (by MPU) to forget it and remember something new. Fig. 6 shows one way of effecting this. The two registers are CD4014 ICs which each contain six D-type flip-flops. This gives us a 6-bit analogue range (64 steps) but this is usually enough. The remaining two bits are used as described below. In this application, the 'clear' input (pin 1) is wired per-manently to +5 V, for it is generally more convenient to clear the register by inputting '0000' rather than taking over a special output port for this purpose. The clock input (pin 9) is normally held high (+5 V). In this state the outputs of each latch are held static, irrespective of changes that may be occurring at their inputs. To make inputs change state we first bring the clock input low; then bring it high again, and the outputs take the value on the inputs at the instant when clock goes high. For example, for Register 1, we write the program so that a new value appears at outputs B0 to B5; then we make output B6 go low, then high. At this point the new values appear at the outputs of Register 1. Similarly, to operate Register 7 we use Port 7. Since both registers derive their inputs from Ports B0 to B5, they can be clocked together to register the same values, or clocked separately to register different values. Try the sample program, to see exactly what happens.

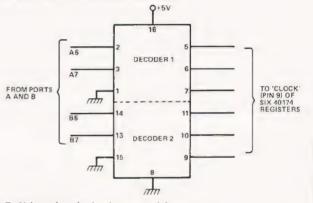


We can run two registers from Port B alone, and two more from Port A (still with the possibility of using some bits for digital control) which gives a minimum of 4 channels, independently controlled. This is not the limit of the number of channels. Logically, the two bits B6 and B7 can be combined in four possible ways(00,01,10 and 11). Instead of connecting B6 and B7 directly to the clock inputs of the registers, we decode them first, so as to activate any one of three registers. Code '00' means that all 3 registers are inactive. A simple way to do this is to use the 4555 dual of 1-of-4 decoder (Fig. 7). This contains all the logic needed for decoding B6 and B7 on one, and A6 and A7 on the other, thus sending the clocking signal to any one of six registers.

Bidirectional Data Flow

There is another big advantage in using register latches as described above. When the ports are not in active use for transmitting data to the registers they can be redefined as inputs and used to receive data from sensors. Data from the sensors will not affect the latches on its way in to the microprocessor system. For example, we can have light triggered sensors on a robot and information from these can be fed to the MPU. This is programmed to adjust the speeds of motors accordingly. The only point to consider is that there should be no possibility of input data appearing at the ports at the same instant as the setting of the registers is to be changed. Normally this unlikely to be a problem, but it is worth thinking about while writing the program.

The field of analogue control is a vast one and we have done no more than touch upon it in this article. Yet even with fairly simple circuits and programs it is possible to exercise a surprising degree of control. Next time we turn our attention to the narrower, but vitally important, field of interfacing the system to a tape-recorder.





Programs For Analogue Control

A) for SC/MP in MK-14. Segment of main program, to set Port B for output (relocatable):

	ioi oucpuc(ii	arvenere,	
0F20	C4 0A	LDI 'OA'	
0F22	35	XPAH P1	pointer P1 to I/O
0F23	C4 00	LDI '00'	device (0A00)
0F25	31	XPAL P1	
0F26	C4 FF	LDI 'FF'	all port B defined
0F28	C9 23	ST P1+23	as outputs
			-

The above segment need be listed once only. P1 must not be used for other functions.

Segment of program to be used whenever an analogue output is to be changed (relocatable):

	equired at Port B makes B7 high, ow)
--	--

For voltage controlled oscillator, use values between '32' and '45'. For controlling lamp brightness (Fig.3) use '85' to '9C'. For controlling motor (Fig.3) try values '87' to '88'. For controlling motor (Fig.4) try values '34' to '80'. The value '00' may be used for switching lamps and motors off.

B) for 6502 in Acorn. Segment of main program, to set Port B for output(relocatable):

0030	A9 FF	LDA#'FF'	all Port B defined
0032	8D 23 09	STA ODB	as outputs

The above segment need be listed once only.

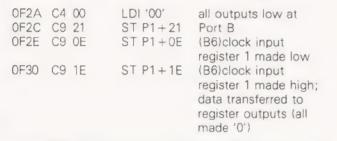
Segment of program to be used whenever an analogue output is to be changed (relocatable):

0035	Α9	80		LDA # '80'	or other analogue
0037	8D	21	09	STA at	required ('80 makes By
				Port B	high, rest low)

For values to be used in various types of control, see those listed for $\ensuremath{\mathsf{SC}}\xspace/\mathsf{MP}, above.$

Programs For 2-channel Analogue Control

A) for SC/MP in MK-14. Segment of main program, to set Port B for output — as given above, 0F20-0F29, followed by:



0F32	C9 OF	ST P1+0F (B7)	outputs register 2 all
0F34	C9 1F	ST P1 + 1F (B7)	made low

AICROLIN

Segment of program to be used whenever an analogue output is to be changed is the same as 0F2A to 0F35 above, except for the value at 0F2B, and that only one of B6 or B7 need be made low, then high.

B) for 6502 in Acorn. Segment of main program, to set Port B for output — as given above, 0030 to 0036, followed by:

0037	A9 00	LDA # '00'	all outputs made low
0039	8D 21 09	STA at	
003C	8D 0E 09	Port B STA at B6	at Port B clock input register 1 made low
003F	8D 1E 09	STA at B6	clock input register 1 made high, data transferred to register outputs (all made '0')
0042	8D 0F 09	STA at B7	outputs register 2 all
0045	8D 1F 09	STA at B7	made low

Segment of program to be used whenever an analogue output is to be changed is the same as 0037 to 0047 above, except for the value at 0038, and that only one of B6 or B7 need be made low, then high.

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Malcolm Banthorpe

TOUCH TYPING TUTOR

he ability to touch type is one which few amateur programmers possess, but one which can be very useful, especially when typing in a long program from a printed listing. The program presented here was developed for an Ohio Superboard as a means of using the computer itself (via its VDU display) to train the user to associate a specific finger position with a specific alpha-numeric character. It can be successfully adapted for use on a UK 101 (see later).

Program Description

The bulk of the program (lines 105-275) is used to generate a graphic representation of a keyboard. All alpha and numeric keys are shown but control, shift and punctuation keys are not included. The next section of the program (lines 280-315) is used to randomly select a single character and blank its corresponding key as depicted on the screen. This remains blank until the user hits the same key on the keyboard. If an incorrect key is struck then the character on the correct key is momentarily flashed on the screen. Throughout the exercise the user should keep his/her eyes on the screen and not look at the keyboard. In this way the brain should gradually

Program Listing

- 100 REM TOUCH TYPING
- 105 FOR X = 0 TO 29:PRINT:NEXT
- 110 P = 53478: POKE 11, 34: POKE 12,2
- 115 FOR X = 546 TO 552:READ C:POKE X,C:NEXT
- 120 POKE P,221:Q = P + 1
- 125 FOR X = 1 TO 9:GOSUB 340 :NEXT
- 130 POKE Q, 148: POKE Q + 1,222
- 135 P = P + 32
- 140 POKE P, 149:Q = P + 1
- 145 FOR X = 1 TO 9:POKE Q, X + 48:POKE Q + 1,149: Q = Q + 2:NEXT
- 150 POKE Q,48:POKE Q + 1,149
- 155 P + P = 32
- 160 POKE P,220:Q = P + 1
- 165 FOR X = 1 TO 9:GOSUB 345 :NEXT
- 170 POKE Q,217:POKE Q + 1,215:POKE Q + 2,222
- 175 P = P + 33
- 180 POKE P, 149:Q = P + 1
- 185 FOR X = 1 TO 10:GOSUB 350 :NEXT
- 190 P = P + 32
- 195 POKE P,220:Q = P + 1
- 200 FOR X = 1 TO 9:GOSUB 345 :NEXT
- 205 POKE Q,217:POKE Q + 1,223
- 210 P = P + 33
- 215 POKE P, 149:Q = P + 1 220 FOR X = 1 TO 9:GOSUB 350 :NEXT
- 225 P = P + 32
- 230 POKE P,220:Q = P + 1

SOFTSPOT

come to associate a given finger movement with a particular character. For preliminary information concerning which finger should be used for which key and the correct position of the hands, the user should consult one of the many available books on typing.

Enhancements

The program as presented is very basic (sic) and there is considerable scope for expanding its teaching aspect. For instance, instead of choosing a random sequence of characters it would be a simple matter to offer instead sequence which would spell out coherent sentences, either of the quick brown dog variety or preferably an interesting anecdote or joke previously unknown to the learner. This would make learning more enjoyable and provide a positive reinforcement to hitting the right keys. Another possibility would be, after some initial practice, to bias the selection of characters towards those which have been most frequently mis-keyed. These and other modifications are left to the ingenuity of the reader.

As mentioned above it is possible to convert the program to run on a UK 101 which has a similar set of graphic characters to the Superboard but which has a different screen format. Details of the changes required are not given here as most of the POKE addresses need to be changed. However any interested UK 101 user who is familiar with its graphics system will find that by running the program as presented, the resultant display will suggest the changes required.

- 235 FOR X = 1 TO 8:GOSUB 345:NEXT
- 240 POKE Q, 148: POKE Q + 1, 223
- 245 P = P + 33
- 250 POKE P, 149:Q = P + 1
- 255 FOR X = 1 TO 7: GOSUB 350 : NEXT
- 260 P = P + 32
- 265 POKE P,220:Q = P + 1
- 270 FOR X = 1 TO 6:POKE Q,148:POKE Q + 1,215: Q = Q + 2:NEXT
- 275 POKE Q, 148: POKE Q + 1, 223
- 280 $C = INT(RND(1)^{*}43 + 48)$
- 285 IF C.>57 AND C<65 THEN 280
- 290 P=53510
- 295 Q = P
- 300 IF PEEK(Q) = C THEN 315
- 305 Q = Q + 1:IF Q P < 21 THEN 300
- 310 P = P + 65:GOTO 295
- 315 POKE 0,32
- 320 X = USR(X)
- 325 IF PEEK(640) = C THEN POKE Q,161:GOSUB 355 : :POKE Q,C:POKE 280,0:GOTO 280
- 330 GOSUB 355 : POKE Q, C: GOSUB 355 : GOTO 315 335 END
- 340 POKE Q, 148: POKE Q + 1, 217: Q = Q + 2: RETURN
- 345 POKE Q,217:POKE Q + 1,215:Q = Q + 2:RETURN
- 350 READ A\$:POKE Q,ASC(A\$):POKE Q + 1,149: Q = Q + 2:RETURN
- 355 FOR X = 0 TO 100:NEXT:RETURN
- 360 DATA32,0,253,141,128,2,96
- 365 DATAQ,W,E,R,T,U,I,O,P,A,S,D,F,G,H,I,J,K, L,Z,X,C,V,B,N,M

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PRINTOUT

Dear Ed.

I enclose a letter which I sent to Mr. Clarke, (Printout, July) which I thought you would want to see, if only because I slander you therein. Cheerfully Yours, Iolo Davidson.

> Littlefield. Hawling, Gloucestershire GL54 5SZ.

Dear Mr. Clarke.

I have just read your letter in 'Computing Today' and I think I can assist you.

Pin 14 of the header socket on the NASCOM 1 is bit five (user spare output) of the keyboard port, and so the corresponding pin on the NASCOM 2 keyboard socket is pin 6. You will probably want a connection to ground as well, which could come from many places, but is pin 16 on the NASCOM 2 keyboard.

PEEKS and POKES are confusing to BASIC programmers because they are really machine code facilities, allowing machine codes to be manipulated from BASIC. Unfortunately BASIC wants its numbers in decimal, while machine codes are usually expressed in HEX. BASIC programs using these commands are only suited to the computer they were written on, as the addresses are not the same for the screen RAM, say, of the NASCOM and the PET. Sometimes a POKE is used to enable or disable a monitor facility such as printer output, (see your NASCOM BASIC manual 'Useful Routines' appendix I, page 26). In this case not only would the numbers be different, but the facility might not even exist on a different machine or monitor. To POKE an 'A' to the NASCOM screen (memory mapping) you need first to know the required address, which will be between 0800 and 0BFF (HEX), or 2048 to 3071 decimal. Let's use OBD6 HEX, which is the start of the non-scrolling top line. This is 3030 [I think) and 'A' is 65 in decimal ASCII code, so the BASIC command 'POKE 3030, 65' should put an 'A' at the beginning of the top line. This is a trivial but hopefully clear demo of the use of POKE. PEEK is the reverse, it gets a number from the stated address and puts it into a BASIC variable. DEEK and DOKE do the same with two adjacent addresses. I fear you will need familiarity with machine code programming before you can use these commands in programming, but the main thing to know in the meantime is that no program, even in BASIC, written on one computer can be expected to run on another. Authors of programs published in CT invariably say 'this was written on a Whizbank Mk 4 but could easily be modified for any other computer' (I once saw this appended to a prog written in SC/MP machine code) and CT always print this lie, omitting only the name of the computer it does work on, and of course the authors name.

Incidentally, the NASCOM BASIC manual does not explain these or the other commands thoroughly, but assumes you understand BASIC programming, and merely outlines what their particular version has available. You need a good book on BASIC as well if you are a neophyte or even if not.

Yours, Iolo Davidson.

Dear Sir.

While watching "Tomorrow's World" not long ago, I saw an Apple micro laboriously calculating the area of an irregular shape drawn on its screen. Determined to beat the 3-second time-lapse during the calculation, I set about finding a quicker way to work out irregular areas (i.e. other than counting the squares it covers).

I did, however, have one slight disadvantage, don't have an Apple (or a light pen). So here's the theory (and the bottom half of the program) can anyone provide the rest?

Somebody must remember the equation to find the area of a triangle on graph-paper. Well here's an adaptation of it which finds the area of any figure. given points around its perimeter:

$$\frac{1}{2}((y1 + y2)(x2 - x1) + (y2 + y3)(x3 - x2))}{\dots + (yn + y1)(x1 - xn)}$$

It works by joining up the points given ([x1,v1)etc.) and finding the area of the figure so produced. But there are two hitches: the points are joined by straight lines, so the corners of curves may be cut off; and if any of the points are negative you could end up with a negative area.

A micro can overcome both these problems by reading a great many points and having the x-axis at the bottom of the screen with the y-axis on the far left.

So if anyone knows how their micro can take a great deal of readings at points along a line (say one point every millimetre vertically or horizontally) drawn on the screen, together we may be able to beat "Tomorrow's World"!

Meanwhile, you have to draw your shape on graph-paper and take the readings yourself. To get accurate results try to take as many points as you can and take them from the top of a curve. Make sure you know which units you're using and that no coordinates are negative. You must enter them in the same order as you would draw them (ie. as your pen passes over them as you draw the curve). And the last point must be the same as the first.

Finally, if you enter more than 25 points, don't forget to change the 'DIM' statement (line 60), All this may seem very laborious but, at the moment, your only option is to count all those little squares!

- 10 PRINT "IRREGULAR AREA CALCULATOR"
- 20 PRINT "ENTER POINTS IN ORDER. WHEN YOU HAVE ENTERED
- 30 PRINT "THE STARTING POINT FOR THE SECOND TIME, THE AREA'
- 40 PRINT "WILL BE CALCULATED."
- 60 LET L = 1: DIM X(25), Y(25)
- 70 PRINT:PRINT "X CO ORDINATE":INPUT X(L) 80 PRINT "Y CO ORDINATE":INPUT Y(L)
- 90 IF L=1 THEN 120
- 100 $T = T + \{(Y(L) + Y(L-1))^*(X(L) X(L-1))\}$
- 110 IF (X(L) = X(1) AND Y(L) = Y(L 1)) THEN 130
- 120 L=L+1: GOTO 70
- 130 T = T/2: PRINT "AREA IS"; T; "SQUARE UNITS" 140 END

Ed Holson.

4 Dellcot Lane, Worsley, Lancs. M28 4PT.

PRINTOUT

Dear Sir,

I have just purchased the July edition of your magazine and having got home I had to drag myself away from my keyboard, I was so infuriated. Why oh why will you not state what BASIC dialect your programs are written in. I sat down to input Battle of Britain and having got it in and trying to run I got the error message BAD FILE MODE IN 30. At least I now know that it wasn't written for TRS-80 in MICROSOFT BASIC.

The same applies to your assembler programs, please state the processor — it does help! Yours faithfully, R.E. Peel.

> Kiandra, 40 Culley Way, Cox Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire

P.S. Please stop printing pretty pictures under programs and sample runs — it ruins one's eyesight. It may do wonders for your art editor's libido but does nothing to enhance your reputation as a serious computer magazine (see pages 14-15) and there have been worse examples! Dear Sir,

I have recently acquired a Viatron System 21 together with a matching tape drive. If any of your readers have any relevant manuals they would be willing to loan or general information they could pass on regarding this and any other Viatron equipment, I would be very grateful. If there is anyone else out there struggling with one of these things perhaps we could get a Viatron users group going.

Also, is there a 6800 (specifically MEK 6800 D2) group still going somewhere? Yours faithfully, P.A. Dion.

> Flat 11, 28 Belsize Avenue, London, N.W.3.

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Next month, a new pocket sized microcomputer is to be launched in the UK. We present an exclusive owner report on the machine.

t is believed that within the next month Sharp Electronics (UK) Ltd will try to consolidate their position in the UK personal computing market with the launch of a pocketsized, programmable computer working in the BASIC language.

Pocket Power

The first barrier that you have to overcome in accepting this computer is its physical size, or rather lack of it. Measuring in at 175mm long by 70mm wide and 15mm deep it is about the same dimensions as a normal chequebook and only a little fatter. By dint of this small physical size the keyboard (yes it has a full alphanumeric keyboard with additional mode and editing keys) is a little on the dainty side but at least they are proper keys and not touch sensitive. The display consists of a 24 character, 5 by 7 dot matrix LCD strip which rolls to give a maximum line length of 80 characters. The quality of the display is superb, it also gives indication of the mode in which the device is working and the method of angular notation; degrees, radians or gradians.

Just as it takes a few minutes to find your way around any new key layout you soon become familiar with this and the size of buttons are by no means 'fiddly'. The display is all in upper case and there are few departures from the expected 'shift' patterns. To the right of the main alpha keys is a numeric pad with extras such as a clear key, the mode key and a set of cursor controls. The bottom row of the alpha keys are definable in terms of numeric or string functions. The only other keys of immediate interest are the 'on' and 'off' keys where the 'on' key functions as a Clear and Break and the 'off' is actually inhibited during a program run, a very nice thought on the part of the designer.

Modus Operandi

As mentioned earlier there are four operating modes that can be selected. These are: —

DEFWhere the user defined keys are used,RUNfor normal usePROfor programming the device in BASIC andRESERVEfor programming the user definable keys.

The full set of BASIC commands and instructions is given in Table 1 and it can be seen from even cursory examination that there is little missing from even a Microsoft type of implementation. Commands worthy of note are the PAUSE statement which is used instead of PRINT when you are putting text onto the one-line display. This gives about 0.8 of a second of display time before continuing the execution. The command set is missing a RND or random statement, the only possibly objectionable omission, but makes up for its absence by providing full cassette file handling commands. Yes, you can load and save named programs with the normal CSAVE 'FRED' and CLOAD 'FRED' commands, FRED is commonly used in examples like this because it's the quickest sensible name you can type! Now for the real surprises, you don't often get these in machines 100 times the physical size. You can verify saved programs with CLOAD? 'FRED', you can write to and read from DATA files and these can be named as well and you can CHAIN programs together where the named program is loaded and run from within the existing program. Makes you feel green already doesn't it. Other goodies are a programmable BEEP, yes I suppose you could

PC1211 OWNER REPORT

play tunes, and the fact that virtually all the BASIC can be entered in abbreviated form, CS for CSAVE etc.

Oh, I nearly forgot, the icing on this particular cake is that you get a PRINT USING statement to offset the occasional problem with the one-line display and a DEBUG mode just in case your brain fails you. Impressive huh?

The Hard Stuff

At this point one must reveal that the BASIC is only capable of moderately slow operation, it is running off three silver oxide cells and uses an incredible 0.009 W. The expected life of the batteries is around 300 hours continuous use but the machine thoughtfully turns off after seven minutes if you ignore it. This brings us rapidly to the memory, no it isn't erased by this cavalier treatment but it might represent a small stumbling block to the guy who wants Star Trek. You can fit some 1424 steps of program in here but if that seems small 1 have yet to run out, the largest program in the manual, more of which later, uses no more than 1200 steps and that's a big program. Having said that you can get 1424 steps in doesn't mean that you can have that many lines, the BASIC supports up to line 999, and you soon become a 'tidy' programmer and work in steps of one line.

This machine, being pocket sized and looking not too unlike a conventional calculator, may appeal to school and college students as a rather powerful aid to exam success. Sharp have provided a little hole at the rear of the case which can be 'prodded' to erase all the memory contents, the point of a pencil or biro is ideal for this!

Although the cassette adapter is an optional extra in South Africa it will apparently be supplied as standard in the UK, and don't go looking at the end to see how much it costs — wait till I tell you! There have been some problems with the adapter, it appears to need to use a well set up cassette recorder and as usual it is better to use data quality tapes instead of those C90s you picked up cheap down the market. The use of a tape machine with ALC, almost a standard nowadays may cause some trouble as there is a change in output level between the header information and the actual program dump. This may be corrected by the time it reaches

the UK. The built in bleeper actually sounds during load and dump operations to give some idea of what's happening.

Quite naturally the power consumption is increased when using the adapter and this can cause the battery low indicator in the display to come on rather sooner than calculated, sorry about the pun.

Included with the machine when sold in South Africa are the following books, A Beginners Guide To PC1211 BASIC, the Instruction Manual and the previously mentioned Application Manual. From a look at the manual for the current Sharp machine, the MZ-80K, it seems that the English is of a better standard and hopefully these will come in with the system in the UK. The applications manual is worth its weight in software alone, it contains little else, and is 25mm thick.

Conclusions

The PC1211 is easy to use, replacing the conventional 'mathematic' methods of programming calculators with the commonly accepted BASIC language may mean a huge potential market for this machine in the UK. The limited expansion facilities, cassette program and data storage and possibly a printer although this would not be confirmed by Sharp in the UK are not of supreme importance when compared with the incredible ease of programming.

Given the amazing portability, top pocket or briefcase, and the enormous power built in — it does a few things the PET won't — this machine could kill off the programmable calculator in much the same way as the old 'four function' types did for the slide rule.

Okay, how much do you think this is going to cost you? Three hundred pounds? No, the whole thing, complete with cassette adapter, is going to hit the streets in the Autumn at between £125 and £130. At that price I'd book yours now and avoid the rush.

Synopsis Of Facilities

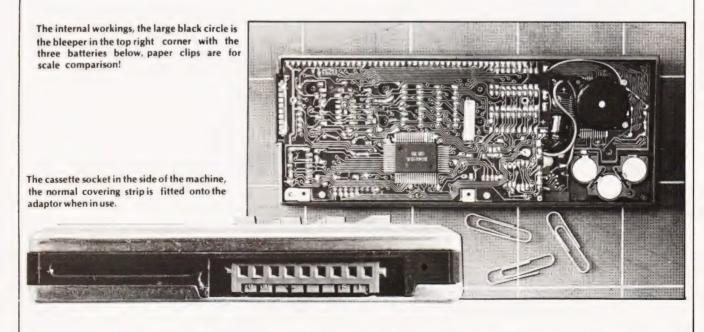
	- /					
	Size Keyboard		us numeric pad,	cursor and		
	Display		5 x 7 dot matrix I	LCD with 80		
	Language	character buff Microsoft co	fer mpatible BASIC	with many		
		added feature	S			
	CPU		machine code ac	cess		
	Memory	1424 program				
	Power	3 silver oxide o	ells, 0.009 W nor	mal		
			0.011 W with			
	Program Storage Cassette via plug-in adapter unit, suppo named program and data files.					
	Data Structure	Header follow	ved by block forn I format are unkn	natted data. own but it's		
			not very fast.			
	New Constant	and Alexandre	Price	£125-£130		
			approx on UK re	lease.		
,						
1						

Another comparison of size, the current Sharp computer system MZ-80K with the PC1211 showing its paces.

PC1211 OWNER REPORT

Instruction	Abbrevia tion	^{a-} Example	Note	Instruction	Abbrevia tion	Example	Note
DEG		A = DEG B	Conversion to decimal	THEN	Τ.	IFTHEN 60	Written after IF instruction to indicate jump line
INT		A = INT B	Obtains integer portion of B	USING	U.	PRINT USING	number Designates the format in
ABS	AB. SG.	A = ABS B A = SGN B	Obtains the absolute value If $B > 0$, $A = 1$			''###.##''';A	relation with PRINT instruction
			B = 0, A = 0 B < 0, A = 1	CONT	C.	CONT	Normal operation is resumed from the
AREAD	Α.	AREAD A	Only in the DEF mode, the	DEBUG	D.	DEBUG	suspended state Direct execution under debug mode.
BEEP	В.	BEEP A	contents of the display are shown before execution Sound buzzer	LIST		LIST LIST 100	Lists stored program
CLEAR DEGREE	CL. DEG.	CLEAR DEGREE	Clears all data variables Sets the angle mode to DEG	MEM	Μ.	MEM NEW	Shows free memory space Clears the program and data memories
END FOR	E. F.	END FOR A=1 TG 10	Terminates program Increments from $A = 0$ to $A = 10$, during which time	RUN CSAVE	R. CS.	RUN CSAVE''File name''	Starts program execution
GOTO	G.	GOTO 100	program lines up to NEXT A are repeated. Jumps to line number 100	CLOAD CLOAD?	CLO. CLO.?	CLOAD" File name" CLOAD? "File name"	Program recorded is loaded Verifies program
GOSUB	GOS.	GOSUB 100	Jumps to sub-routine in line number 100	CHAIN	CH.	CHAIN"File name"	The program in the tape specified by the file name
GRAD		GRAD	Sets the angle mode to GRAD				is transferred to the computer and executed
IF INPUT	I.	IF A = B INPUT A	Decision instruction Data input through	PRINT #	P. #	PRINT # "File name"	Stores data item
LET	LE.	INPUT A\$ LET A = 10	keyboard Substitute instruction	INPUT #	I. #	INPUT # "File name"	Loads data item
		LET A\$ = "SHARP"		SIN	SI.	A = SIN B	
NEXT PAUSE	N. PA.	NEXT A PAUSE A	Used in pair with FOR	COS		A = COS B	
PAUSE	FA.	FAUSEA	Holds the display for 0.85 second.	TAN	TA. AS.	A = TAN B A = ASN B	
PRINT	Ρ.	PRINT A	Displays A.	ACS	AC.	A = ACS B	
RADIAN	RA.	RADIAN	Set the angle mode to	ALS	AT.	A = ACS B A = ATN B	
			RAD	LOG	LO.	A=LOG B	Common logarithm
REM		REM''INTEREST''	A comment statement	LN		A=LN B	Natural logarithm
RETURN	RE.	RETURN	End of subroutine.	EXP	EX.	A = EXP B	A = B
STEP	STE.		Optional increment in	5		$A = \sqrt{-}$	-
STOP	S.	STOP	FOR-NEXT Suspends program	DMS	DM.	A = DMS B	Conversion to sexagesimal notation

Table 1. The BASIC command set for the PC1211.





COMPUTING TODAY SEPTEMBER 1980

Those of you who have been throwing dice for last month's answer can solve the problem by exhaustion!

hen I set the problem last month I implied that the solution would use the RND function. There is another method, but I didn't mention it in case it put everyone off. Well, here it is, and it's not as painful as it sounds.

Solution By Exhaustion.

The method here is to find all possible combinations of the dice. The score with the most combinations being the most likely to occur. As each die has six faces we have six cubed (216) possibilities to consider. Figure 1 gives the program listing and Fig 2 the output from this method. The program is written in PET BASIC but should be easily transferable. The only line which might need some thought is 1460 which is used to right justify the numbers in the printout. As you can see, there is a dead-heat for first place with scores of 15 and 17 equally likely.

1000 REM **DICE THROWING 1020 REM **BY EXHAUSTION 1040 DIM SC(27) 1060 FOR K = 1 TO 6:READ D1(K)NEXT K 1080 FOR K = 1 TO 6:READ D2(K)NEXT K 1110 FOR K = 1 TO 6:READ D3(K)NEXT K 1120 DATA 1,3,5,7,9,11
1140 DATA 1,2,2,3,3,3
1160 DATA 2,3,5,7,11,13 1180 FOR D1 = 1 TO 6
1200 FOR D2 = 1 TO 6
1220 FOR D3=1 TO 6
1240 LET $X = D1(D1) + D2(D2) + D3(D3)$ 1260 LET $SC(X) = SC(X) + 1$
1280 NEXT D3
1300 NEXT D2
1320 NEXT D1
1340 PRINT:PRINT
1360 PRINT "SCORE TOTAL"
1380 PRINT "" 1400 PRINT ""
1400 PRINT "
1420 FOR K = 4 TO 27
1440 LET $V = V + SC(K)$
1460 PRINT RIGHT\$(" "+STR\$(K),3); " ■ ";RIGHT\$(" "+STR\$(SC(K)),3)
1480 NEXT K
1500 PRINT:PRINT TAB(9);V
1520 END
Fig.1. Not as tiring as it sounds!

Using Random Numbers.

Now why, you may ask, do we need another method when the one above is so straightforward. Well, if we replaced the dice with spinners giving an infinite number of outcomes the method of exhaustion would be exactly that. To illustrate the point I have replaced the arrays which store the numbers on the faces of the dice with functions. These functions give discrete values, but they could just as well have been continuous.

SCORE	X TOTAL
4	1
4 5	3
6 7	555
7	6
8	8
9	11
10	10
11	14
12	10
13	15
14	12
15	19
16	13
17	19
18	8
19	15
20	6
21	11
22	4
23	8
24	4
25	7
26	2
27 1	3
2. The results no	216 ever varv.

- 100 REM ** DICE THROWING
- 110 REM **USING RANDOM.
- 120 DIM SC(27)

Fig.:

- 130 DEF FNA(X) = 2*X-1
- 140 DEF FNB(X) = 3-ABS(INT((-X*SGN(X-1) *SGN(X+1))/2))
- 150 DEF FNC(X) = $INT(6^*X) + 1$
- 160 DEF $FND(X) = INT(6^*X)-2$
- 170 DEF FNE (X) = D3(X)
- 180 FOR K = 1 TO 6:READ D3(K):NEXT K
- 190 DATA 2,3,5,7,11,13
- 200 FOR X = 1 TO 5000
- 210 LET SC = FNA(FNC(RND(1))) + FNB(FND(RND(1))) + FNE(FNC(RND(1)))
- 220 LET SC(SC) = SC(SC) + 1

PROBLEM PAGE

230 NEXT X 1150 PRINT:PRINT
1160 PRINT 'SCORE ■ TOTAL'
1170 PRINT ""
1180 PRINT "
1190 FOR T = 4 TO 27
1200 PRINT RIGHT\$(" "+STR\$(T),3);"
1210 PRINT RIGHT\$(" "+STR\$(SC(T)),3)
1230 NEXT T
1240 END
Fig.3. A functional program.

The random function returns a value between zero and one, and we must manipulate it to obtain the range of values we require. This is achieved by the functions FNC and FND, (see Fig3) the first returns one value from the sequence 1,2,3,4,5,6 and the second a value from the sequence -2,-1,0,1,2,3. These values are used in the other functions to generate the numbers on the faces of the dice. FNA generates a sequence of odd numbers, FNB generates the sequence 1,2,2,3,3,3 and FNE performs a simple look-up for the die with prime numbers.

SCORE	1000	TOTAL
4		27
5		54
6		117
7		162
8		177
9		279
10		243
11		312
12		247
13		320
14		255
15		445
16		301
17		437
18		191
19		354
20		149
21		274
22		100
23		190
24		94
25	100 M	164
26		38
27		70
	223	

Fig.4. Random by consistent output.

Figure 4 gives the output from one run of the program and the output will in general differ from run to run. This contrasts strongly with the first program which will always produce the same output. We can see that the totals for 15 and 17 are no longer the same. On this sample printout 15 totals no more than 17 but another run might reverse the situation. When using the RND function you must ensure that a large enough sample is taken for results to be reliable, and it is a good idea to repeat the run so that you may check how consistent the results are.

Problem Of The Month

The following problem is quite an old one, but that makes it no less interesting. You might like to write either the shortest program or the fastest program which solves the problem, and as the problem may be solved in many different ways I will be pleased to see any solution of which you are particularly proud.

The story goes that in 1914 the great Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan was visiting G.H. Hardy in Cambridge when he claimed that all positive numbers were interesting. As they got out of the taxi in which they were travelling, Hardy remarked that he could not see anything interesting about its licence number. Ramanujan quickly replied that it was the smallest positive integer that could be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two different ways.

Write a program to find the number, but remember to check that it is inded the SMALLEST number and not just any number which is the sum of two cubes.

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COMPUTING TODAY SEPTEMBER 1980

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ANADEX

DP-1000 Dist:- Anadex Ltd. Dorna House, Guildford Road, West End, Woking, Surrey 09905-6333

+ regional outlets

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics Feed:- Friction Head Size: - 5x7 Baud Rates:- 110-2400 Print Speed:- 50cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- No Price:- £400

Interface:- RS232/20mA

Baud Rates:- 110-9600

Interface:- RS232/20mA

Head Size: - 9x9 or 9x7

Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 200cps

Graphics Option:- Yes

Print Speed:- 112cps

Face:- Dot

Centronics

Feed:- Tractor

Head Size:- 9x7

Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -

Price:- £500

Face:- Dot

Centronics

Feed:- Tractor

Type Sizes:- 2

Price:- £895

Options:- Choice of the 3 indicated interfaces Notes:- 40 column version of DP-8000 with slightly reduced facilities.

DP-8000 Dist:- Anadex Ltd. Dorna House, Guildford Road, West End, Woking, Surrey 09905-6333

+ regional outlets

Options:- Large character buffer, other interfaces Notes:- General purpose dot matrix machine

DP-9500 Dist:- Anadex Ltd. Dorna House, Guildford Road, West End, Woking, Surrey 09905-6333

+ regional outlets

Options:- Extended character buffer. Notes:- 132 column system with expansion to 176 column with coms control. High density graphics.

DP-9501 Dist:- Anadex Ltd. Dorna House, Guildford Road, West End, Woking, Surrey 09905-6333

+ regional outlets

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 9x11 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 200cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £995

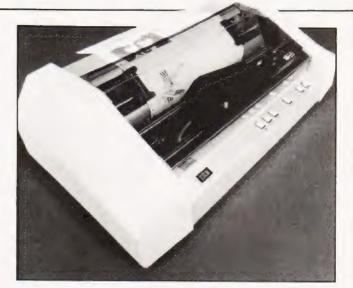
Options:-

Notes:- Extended carriage version of 9500 with higher density plotting.

BASE 2

7-800 Dist:- Zero One Electronics 36 Oaklands Avenue, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 7PH

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics/IEEE Feed:- Tractor/Friction



Graphics is the latest option on the Anadex 9000 series, this is the 9501.

01-689 7924

Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- 75-9600 Print Speed:- 100cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £375

Options:- User definable font.

Notes:- Supplier also runs a service and repair centre and supplies ribbons and paper.

CENTRONICS

MICROPRINTER P1 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd. Victoria Way, Burgess Hill Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011

Face:- Dot Electrostatic Interface:- RS232/ Centronics Feed: - Friction Head Size:- 5x8 Baud Rates:- 1200 Print Speed:- 150 lpm Type Sizes:- 3 Graphics Option:-Price:- £335 - £403

Options:- Serial interface, Teletex/Prestel interface Notes:- CTs offer printer, software selectable line and type sizes.

MODEL 700 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011

Face:- Dot Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 5x7 **Baud Rates:-**Print Speed:- 60cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £925

Options:-

Notes:- Conventional low speed matrix printer

MODEL 701 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011

Face:- Dot Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size: - 5x7 **Baud Rates:-**Print Speed:- 60cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price: - £1.025

Options:-Notes:- Bi-directional version of Model 700.

BUYER'S GUIDE-PRINTERS

MODEL 702 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011

Options:-

Notes:- Faster version of 701 with extra form controls

MODEL 703 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011 Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 7x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 120 cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,245

Face:- Dot

Face:- Dot Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Tracto: Head Size:- 7x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 180cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £1,625 - £1,725

Options:- Graphics plotting option. Notes:-

MODEL 704 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- choice Baud Rates:- 110 9600 Print Speed:- 180cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,570

Options:- Stand, Buffer, "hush" kit. Notes:- Large carnage high quality matrix printer



A selection of Centronics matrix printers from the enormous range.

730 MINIPRINTER Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446 45011

Options:- Serial interface (730-4) Notes:-

737 MINIPRINTER Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011

Options:- Price:- £510 Notes:- Unit capable of proportional spacing and justification under micro control.

MODEL 753 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011 Face:- Dot Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- Nx9 Baud Rates:- — Print Speed:- 100-150cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- — Price:- £1,570

Face:- Dot

Baud Rates:-

Type Sizes:- 2

Face: Dot

Baud Rates:-

Type Sizes:- 2

Interface: - Centronics

Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- 7x7

Print Speed:- 100cps

Interface:- Centronics

Feed:- Tractor/Friction

Graphics Option:- --

Head Size:- Nx9 or 7x8

Print Speed:- 50 or 80cps

Graphics Option:-

Price:- £405 - £435

Options:- Stand, Various electronic options. Notes:- Correspondence printer with proportional spacing.

MODEL 779 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011 Face:- Dot Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 60cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £725

Options:- Tractor feed. Notes:- The original micro printer as supplied by Tandy.

MODEL 791 Dist:- Centronics Data Computer (UK) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex RH15 9NU 04446-45011

Face:- Dot Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 60cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,410

Options:-Notes:- Heavy duty form printer handling up to 12 part stationery.

COMPRINT

COMPRINT 912 Dist:- Transam, 12 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DH 01-402 8137

Face:- Dot Electrostatic Interface:- RS232/Parallel Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 9x12 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 225cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:-Price:- £370 - £385

Options:-Notes:- Electrostatic printer with full page width printing.

EPSON

EPSON TX 80 Dist:- Westrex 152 Coles Green Road; London NW2 7HE 01-452 5401

Face:- Dot Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- 5x7 or 6x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 125cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £395

Options:- Grafcom graphics, various interfaces, feed option. **Notes:-** PET graphics compatible matrix printer.

FACIT

FACIT 4506 Dist:- Facit Data Products Maidstone Road, Rochester, Kent 0634-401721 Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- Parallel Feed:- Friction Head Size:- nx7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 21cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- -Price:- -

Face:- Dot

Interface:- RS232/ Centronics Feed:- Tractor/Friction

Print Speed:- 80cps

Graphics Option:- -

Head Size: - 9x7

Baud Rates:

Type Sizes:-

Price:- £641

Face:- Dot

Options:-Notes:- Naked thermal printhead and mechanism.

FACIT 4520/1 Dist:- Facit Data Products Maidstone Road, Rochester, Kent 0634-401721

Options:- Tractor feed (4521) Notes:- Intelligent bi-directional printer.

FACIT 4530 Dist:- Facit Data Products Maidstone Road, Rochester, Kent 0643-401721

Options:-Notes:- Microprocessor controlled printer, can do bar codes etc.

FACIT 4540 Dist:- Facit Data Products Maidstone Road Rochester, Kent 0634-401721

Options:- Keyboard unit (4540-T) Notes:-

FACIT 4555 Dist:- Facit Data Products Maidstone Road, Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 5x7 or 9x7 Baud Rates:- — Print Speed:- 200cps Type Sizes:- Various Graphics Option:- — Price:- £1,628

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/Parallel Centronics/IEEEE/20mA Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 9x9 or 7x9 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 250cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- -Price:- £2,764

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/Parallel Centronics/IEEE/20mA

The two variants of the HP 2631 matrix printer.

Rochester, Kent 0634-401721 Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- -Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 60cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- -Price:- -

Options:-

Notes:-

HEATH ELECTRONICS

H14 Dist:- Heath Electronics Bristol Road, Gloucester GL2 6EE 0452-29451

+ London shop - 01-636 7349

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- 110-4800 Print Speed:- 135cps Type Sizes:- 3 Graphics Option:- — Price:- £413(kit)-£592(built

Options:-Notes:- High quality reliable printer with no frills.

HEWLETT PACKARD

HP 2631B Dist:- Hewlett Packard Ltd. 308-314 Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 4ES 0734-61022 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics/IEEE Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 7x9 Baud Rates:- 110-2400 Print Speed:- 180cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- - - Price:- £2,110

Options:- Graphics copy option. **Notes:-** Software selectable print densities and form sizes.

HP 2635B Dist:- Hewlett Packard Ltd. 308-314 Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 4ES 0734-61022 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics/IEEE Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 7x9 Baud Rates:- 110-2400 Print Speed:- 180cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £2,315

Options:-Notes:- KSR version of 2631 with same facilities.



BUYER'S GUIDE-PRINTERS

MICROTEK

MICROTEK MT 80P Dist:- Kingston Computers Ltd. Scarborough House, Scarborough Road Bridlington, Yorkshire 0262-73036 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/IEEE Centronics Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 9x7 Baud Rates:- to 9600 Print Speed:- 125cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- No Price:- £495 - £550

Options:- Various interfaces, character buffer. Notes:- 80 or 120 column matrix printer built under UK supervision.

NASCOM

IMP Dist:- Currently available from many local outlets. Manufacturer (Nascom) is in voluntary liquidation. Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 7x7 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 60 lpm Type Sizes:- — Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £325

Options:- Tractor feed, programmable character set. **Notes:-** First of a new generation matrix printers, like the BASE 2 and EPSON.

NEWBURY LABS

8300 RM Dist:- Newbear Computing Store 40 Bartholomew Street Newbury, Berkshire 0635-30505 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Feed;- Tractor Head Size:- 7x9 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 125cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- No Price:- £525

Options:- Choice of character per line and buffer sizes. Notes:- General purpose dot matrix printer.

PAPER TIGER

PAPER TIGER Dist:- Microsense Finway Road Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7PS 0442-48151 + regional outlets

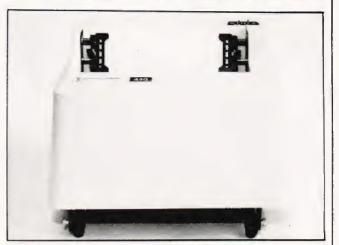
Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Centronics Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- 7x7 Baud Rates:- 110-1200 Print Speed:- 95cps Type Sizes:- 4 Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £598

Options:-

Notes:- Very versatile printer with various built-in options for line length, etc.

QUME

QUME SPRINT 5 Dist:- Access Data Communications 228 High Street Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 1LD 0895-30831 Face:- Daisy Interface:- RS232/20mA Parallel Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- N/A Baud Rates:- 110-1200 Print Speed:- 45-55cps Type Sizes:- various Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,995



The Paper Tiger matrix printer.

Options:-

Notes:- Daisy wheel machine giving letter quality print.

RICOH

RICOH RP1600 Dist:- London Computer Store 43 Grafton Way London W1 01-388 5721

Face:- Daisy Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Friction Head Size:- N/A Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 35cps Type Sizes:- various Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,290

Options:- Various interfaces. **Notes:-** Fast commercial daisy wheel for WP and other office applications.

ROBETRON

ROBETRON 1152 Dist:- Kingston Computers Ltd Scarborough House, Scarborough Road Bridlington, Yorkshire. 0262-73036 Face:- Daisy Interface:- Centronics Feed:- Friction Head Size:- N/A Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 45cps Type Sizes:- various Graphics Option:- No Price:- under £1,000

Options:- Interfaces, tractor feed. Notes:- East German RO daisy printer for high quality type.

The Qume Spirit 5 Daisy wheel printer.



SIGMA

MODEL 801 Dist:- Sigma UK Unit 2, 106-120 Garrat Lane, Wandsworth, London SW18 01-870 4524

Options:-Notes:-

TELETYPE

TELETYPE 43 Dist:- Peripheral Hardware Ltd. Armfield Close, West Molesey, Surrey 01-941 4806 + various regional outlets Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- 7x9 Baud Rates:- — Print Speed:- 10 or 30cps Type Sizes:- — Graphics Option:- No Price:-

Face: - Dot

Centronics

Interface:- RS232/20mA

Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- 7x7

Baud Rates:- 110-1200 Print Speed:- 132cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- -Price:- £695

Options:- IEEE interface, Buffer store, Stand, ASR. **Notes:**- High quality matrix terminal available as KSR, ASR or RO. Portable and TTY compatible.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

TI 810 Dist:- Texas Instruments Manton Lane, Bedford 0234-67466 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 9x7 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 150cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,450

Options:- Character sets, various interfaces, form handling. Notes:-

An ASR Teletype Model 43 on stand.





TI 820 Dist:- Texas Instruments Manton Lane, Bedford

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 9x7 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 150cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,450 - £1,650

Options:-Notes:- KSR bi-directional with RO option at reduced cost

0234-67466

TI 825 Dist:- Texas Instruments Manton Lane, Bedford 0234-67466

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- 9x7 Baud Rates:- 110-600 Print Speed:- 75cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,095 - £1,250

Options:-Notes:- Slower RO or KSR matrix printer.

TI 743 Dist:- Texas Instruments Manton Lane, Bedford 0234-67466 Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- RS232/20mA Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- 110-300 Print Speed:- 30cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- -Price:- £995 - £1,105

Options:-Notes:- Thermal printer KSR terminal.

TI 745 Dist:- Texas Instruments Manton Lane, Bedford 0234-67466 Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- RS232 Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- 110-300 Print Speed:- 30cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- -Price:- £1,250

Options:-Notes:- Integral modem in portable terminal.

TI 763 Dist:- Texas Instruments Manton Lane, Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- RS232/20mA Feed:- Friction

BUYER'S GUIDE-PRINTERS

Bedford 0234-67466 Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 30cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- -Price:- £2,195

Options:- Expanded character store. Notes:- Bubble memory based terminal with 20K internal storage.

TRENDCOM

TCM 100 Dist:- Personal Computers Ltd. 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4NR 01-626 8121 Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- Parallel Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 40cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £240

Options:- Interfaces for various machines. Notes:- 40 column thermal printer capable of graphics plotting.

TCM 200 Dist:- Personal Computers Ltd. 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4NR 01-626 8121 Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- Parallel Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 40cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £340

Options:- Interfaces for various machines. Notes:- 80 column version of TCM 100.

SILENTYPE **Dist:**- Microsense Finway Road Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 7PS 0442-48151 + regional outlets Face:- Dot Thermal Interface:- Apple Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- -Print Speed:- 40cps Type Sizes:- -Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £349

Options:-

Notes:- Custom interfaced TRENDCOM printer for Apple capable of high density graphics.

WALTERS MICROSYSTEMS

DOLPHIN BD-80P Dist:- Walters Microsystems 1 Blenheim Road, High Wycombe, Bucks 0494-445172

+ many regional outlets

Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mÅ Centronics/IEEE Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- 7x9 Baud Rates:- 50-19,200 Print Speed:- 125cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £525

Options:- Stand, Buffer, Coms interface. Notes:- A standard matrix printer with excellent reliability reputation

WEYFRINGE

MODEL 480 Dist:- Weyfringe Longbeck Road Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics Marske, Redcar Cleveland TS11 6HQ 0642-470121 Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 5x7 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 110cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £475

Options:- Choice of indicated interfaces. Notes:- Tally roll printer for logging applications.

CENTURY Dist:- Weyfringe Longbeck Road, Marske, Redcar, Cleveland TS11 6HQ 0642-470121 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics Feed:- Tractor/Friction Head Size:- 7x9 Baud Rates:- 110-9600 Print Speed:- 110cps Type Sizes:- 4 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £945

Options:- Optional PET interface, alternate character set. Notes:- General purpose machine with form handling facilities.

WHYMARK

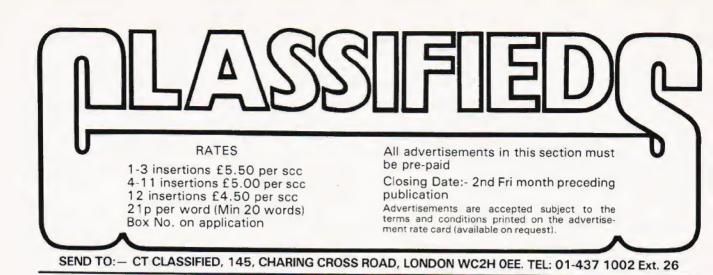
WHYMARK 201 Dist:- Whymark Instruments 6 Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 0BQ 07372-21753 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232/20mA Centronics/IEEE/Parallel Feed:- Friction Head Size:- 7x7 Baud Rates:- 110-4800 Print Speed:- 1 lps Type Sizes:- 4 Graphics Option:- -Price:- £410 - £490

Options:- Label printer, rack mounted, interfaces to order. **Notes:**- Tally roll printer with 40 character line.

WHYMARK 801 Dist:- Whymark Instruments 6 Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 0BQ 07372-21753 Face:- Dot Interface:- RS232 Centronics/IEEE Feed:- Tractor Head Size:- nx7 Baud Rates:- 75-9600 Print Speed:- 140cps Type Sizes:- 2 Graphics Option:- Yes Price:- £750

Options:- User definable character set, stand. **Notes:-** Intelligent printer with proportional control and absolute alignment.





MK14 CORNER. Interface board, includes flag driven mains relays, LED indicators for all Serial I/C, D/A and single step chips, and prototype area; also suitable for other Microcomputers; PCB and circuit £3.95. Replace calculator display with 2" FND 500's; PCB, filter, instructions £1.95. Ready built replacement keyboard £11. Useful notes on MK14 75p. Rayner, 'Kismet' High Street, Colnbrook, Bucks.

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TEXAS 2708 EPROMs, 450nS brand new £4 each, No VAT and no postage to pay, J.Hawthorne 23 Iver Lane, Cowley, Middx. Phone Uxbridge 36428.



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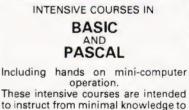
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